

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 102.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertisement.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

P. B Y R N E,

FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders daily.

M I C H A E L D U N D O N
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,
(SOUTH DUNEDIN.)
GENERAL STOREKEEPER

All goods kept are of the best description. Bought from the best house, and sold for the smallest remunerative profit.

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PROPRIETOR.

W I L L I A M M E L V I L L E,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST.

Has always on hand a Large Stock of
SEWING MACHINES,

From the best makers.

All kinds of repairs executed on the shortest notice.

Opposite Gilchrist's,
GEORGE-STREET.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

J A M E S W A L S H,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

G L O B E H O T E L,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of this new hotel, having built it after the best and most improved manner, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to recommend the accommodation it offers to the notice of parties visiting Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

P. F O R E S T E R ' S
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal delivered all over the city and suburbs at the lowest current rates. Firwood cut to any lengths. Orders promptly attended to.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
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FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.
First-class Stabling.
D. F. C A S H,
Proprietor.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

H. G O U R L E Y A N D J. L E W I S,
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

O T A G O P L U M B I N G, C O P P E R A N D
BRASS WORKS,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
A. & T. B U R T,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V. R.

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PINK OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-
MAKER,

By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and Lady Bowen.
Next to Hirsch's Dunedin Dye Works,
GEORGE STREET.

The neatest and most fashionable ladies' and gentlemen's Boots, made in the highest style of the art. One trial will suffice to convince the wearer that M. Fleming is the Prince of Bootmakers.

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STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,
AND FRUIT DEALER.

All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

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(Late of Lawrence),
S O L I C I T O R,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J O H N H E A L E Y
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
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Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

G E O R G E M A T H E W S, Nurseryman and
Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

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WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,

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BEGS to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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P R A C T I C A L L A P I D A R I E S
(Adjoining the Masonic Hall),

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN

Every description of stone Cut, Polished, and set. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

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Princes-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers), where by strict attention to business and first-class workmanship, he hopes to merit their patronage.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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D U N E D I N,

Ex Overland Mail, "City of Vienna," "Gareloch," and "Mallowdale."

- Bossuet and his Contemporaries, cr. 8vo.
 Carpenter (W. B.) Principles of Mental Physiology, illust., 8vo.
 Chatterton: a Story of the Year 1770, by David Masson, post 8vo.
 Clarke (B.) The Land of the Pigtail, cr. 8vo.
 Dog Life: Narratives exhibiting Instinct, Intelligence, Fidelity, Sympathy, Attachment and Sorrow; illust., square 16mo
 Duncan (P. Martin,) Transformations or Metamorphoses of Insects.
 Elze (Karl) Essays on Shakespeare. Translated by Dora Schmitz, 8vo.
 Fawcett (M. G.) Tales on Political Economy, 12mo.
 Fiske (John) Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution, 2vols., 8vo.
 Foster and Balfour's Elements of Embryology, post 8vo.
 Gairdner (J.) The Houses of Lancaster and York, maps, 18mo.
 Gath to the Cedars: Experiences of Travel in the Holy Land, &c., by S.H.R., illust., post 8vo.
 Gilbert (Mrs.) Autobiography and Memorials of, illust., 2 vols., 8vo.
 Greg (W. R.) Rocks Ahead; or Warnings of Cassandra, 2nd ed., post 8vo.
 Hall (S. C.) Boons and Blessings, cr. 8vo.
 Heath (D. D.) Elementary Exposition of Doctrine of Energy, post 8vo.
 Home (The Circle: A Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
 Jackson (R. W.) The Philosophy of Natural Theology, 8vo.
 Jacox (Francis) Scripture Proverbs Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied, 8vo.
 Jardine (R.) Elements of Physiology of Cognition, post 8vo.
 Jouxveux (Emile) Five Years in East Africa, illust., 12mo.
 Kaufmann (Rev.) Socialism: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies, post 8vo.
 Krummacher (Frederick W.,) David, the King of Israel, Trans. by M. G. Mason, post 8vo.
 Lindsay (W. S.) History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, Vol. 1 & 2, 8vo.
 Lux-e-Tenebris; or the Testimony of Consciousness, a Theoretic Essay, post 8vo.
 Lytton (Lord) England and the English, Knebworth edit., post 8vo
 Mackay (A. B.) The Glory of the Cross, as Manifested by the Last Words of Jesus, 12mo.
 McCosh (James) Scottish Philosophy, roy. 8vo.
 Marcoy (Paul) Travels in South America, illust., new ed., 2 Vols., large 4to

CAUTION

THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Every
"Singer" Machine
bears a
Trade Mark
stamped
on a Brass Plate and
fixed
to the Arms.

Every
"Singer" Machine
has also
registered number
stamped
on the Bed-plate below
the
Trade Mark.

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-japaned, are palmed on the unwary as new, the numbers being erased or filed down to avoid detection.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF, as, without them the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

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DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM MANUFACTURERS IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES,
AND THE CONTINENT.

MAGNIFICENT NEW WINTER STOCK
For the Season now opening.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,

THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
HAVE NOW OPENED UP

And ready for Sale an enormous Stock of

NEW WINTER GOODS
which they have marked at the same LOW PRICES as have gained for them a name throughout the Province.

ON INSPECTION the NEW WINTER STOCK will be found of a very superior description, and specially adapted to a New Zealand Winter Trade.

ALL WRITTEN ORDERS will have the most careful and prompt attention, and despatched first conveyance.

NEW WINTER COSTUMES.

Velveteen Costumes—Rich and Choice Goods
Homespun Costumes—Exceedingly Durable
Waterproof Costumes—Latest Styles
Winsey Costumes—Extensive Variety
Fancy Dress Costumes—Immense Choice.

As we have hitherto done a very large trade in Costumes, we have given this part of our trade very particular attention, and feel confident that, with the same moderate scale of charges as heretofore, and producing novelties every month as they appear, we shall this season much increase this branch of our business.

NEW WINTER SKIRTS.

Black Satin Skirts, very rich goods
Colored Satin Skirts, All qualities
Italian Cloth Skirts, richly stitched
New Braided Skirts, beautiful goods
New Batswing Skirts, quite a novelty
New Cloth Skirts, splendid for wear.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO

NEW WINTER SHAWLS.

New Wool Shawls—Useful wraps
New Waterproof Shawls—Suited for travelling
New Beaver Shawls—Richly bordered
New Reversible Shawls—Splendid goods
New Winter Shawls—Frosted borders
New Plaid Shawls—Various clans
New Paisley Longs—Splendid value
New French Mosses—Magnificent goods.

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

New Straw Hats—Every New Shape
New Straw Hats—Every Quality
New Velvet Hats—A la Mode
Maids' Black Hats—An Immense Stock
Girls' Black Hats—All New Shapes
Infants' Felt Hats—Newest Goods
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Imported
Millinery Bonnets—French Patterns.

Guided by the very large millinery trade we have done in previous seasons, we have imported 15 cases of Straw Hats, Velvet Hats, Trimmed Hats, Millinery Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Tulle, Blondes, Ornaments, and Millinery Material, and are prepared for the Winter with a selection second to none in the city.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.

New Homespuns—Of all nations
New Mixed Winceys—At low prices
New Super Winceys—Of all shades
New Crisp Winceys—At moderate prices
New Aberdeen Winceys—The real article
French Diagonal Cloth—Novel material
French Satin Cloth—New and choice
New French Rep—Yarn-dyed
New Silk Rep—Choice colors
Italian Costume Cloths—Rich material.

The Largest and Cheapest

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY
is in the Cutting, at

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.'S,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P R I N C E S S T H E A T R E .
LESSEES ... MESSRS. STRELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

Great and genuine success of the brilliant and popular American

Actress
M I S S M A Y H O W A R D ,
Who will appear Nightly.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

F R I D A Y ,

Benefit of
M I S S M A Y H O W A R D .

In Preparation,
"SCHOOL," "THE WANDERING HEIR," "JEZEBEL,"
"OLIVER TWIST," ETC., ETC.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's, Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.

B A K E R ' S G R A N D " H I B E R N I C O N
P A N O R A M A O F I R E L A N D .

Painted on 6000 yards of canvas. In conjunction with the great

H I B E R N I C O N C O M E D Y C O M P A N Y ,

Pronounced by the press and public to be the

M O S T G E N U I N E E N T E R T A I N M E N T

That has visited New Zealand

The probable route of this Grand Combination is—
OAMARU, about the 6th inst.; TIMARU, about the 10th inst.
CHISTCHURCH, " 20th; WELLINGTON, " 29th.
WANGANUI, May 3; TARANAKI, May 6.

Nelson, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, and all intermediate West Coast towns to follow.

The Immortal Bard of Ireland's—(Tom Moore)—Melodies.

Cold, cold must the heart be, and void of emotion,
That loves not the music of Erin-go-Bragh.

H E A D - Q U A R T E R S D R I L L S H E D '
M O R A Y P L A C E .

F R E A K O F N A T U R E .
T H E D O U B L E H E A D E D C A L F .

And the

F O U R - L E G G E D F O W L .

COME AND SEE THE WONDERFUL NATURAL
CURIOSITY!

S T . V A L E N T I N E ,

THE

D O U B L E - H E A D E D C A L F ,

Who feeds with both mouths, and the
W O N D E R F U L F O W L W I T H F O U R L E G S .

Will be Exhibited in the above Hall on

F R I D A Y A N D S A T U R D A Y ,

From 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day.

Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

A R T H U R A . A D A M S .

GENERAL COMMISSION AND ADVERTISING

AGENCY,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Books Adjusted and Accounts Collected.

U N D E R T H E P A T R O N A G E O F T H E O F F I C E R S A N D
M E M B E R S O F T H E V O L U N T E E R F O R C E .

T H E D U N E D I N S C O T T I S H C O M P A N Y ' S F A R E W E L L .

A G R A N D V O L U N T E E R B A L L

Will be held in

T H E H E A D - Q U A R T E R S D R I L L S H E D ,
O N F R I D A Y , 2 3 R D A P R I L , 1 8 7 5 .

Double Tickets, 15s. May be obtained from Members of
Committee and Officers of Companies.

W M . H E N D E R S O N ,

Hon. Secretary.

T E M P E R A N C E H A L L .

F R I D A Y E V E N I N G , 9 T H A P R I L .

M R . A . B A R R E T T

Will deliver a popular Lecture on Elocution, with illustrations:—
Characteristics of British Eloquence—Curran and the Judge;
Beautiful Snow; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture.

Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8 o'clock. Front seats and
gallery, 2s.; back seats, 1s.

E D U C A T I O N A L .

A N E V E N I N G C L A S S will be Opened at St. Joseph's School-
room on Tuesday, 6th of April. Hours of attendance—7 to 9
o'clock.

Dunedin, March 24, 1875.

T E A C H E R W A N T E D ,

F O R the Catholic School of HYDE. Salary, £70 per annum, with
Residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to
the Hon. Sec. before the 17th April.

W A N T E D , Catholic Teacher for Cromwell School. For par-
ticulars apply to Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

T E A C H E R W A N T E D for the Arrowtown Catholic School. For
particulars apply to the Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

P o e t s ' C o u p e t .

T I M E S A R E C H A N G E D .

BY TIBIA.

God be good to us, look at me here—
Here at the fire, this Christmas night,
An' I goin' on to my eightieth year,
Wantin' a month of it, if I'm right;
Daughters, and sons, and husband dead,
And I sittin' here in a pauper shed.

Och! ay, they are kind, God bless them all,
So far as that goes I have nothin' to say,
An' the mather he got me this woollen shawl,
For you see the ticken was cowl'd as clay;
But for all their kindness—I may be wrong—
They think God's lavin' me life too long.

An' I often wish, wer't the will of God,
An' my soul was fit and prepared to go,
I was lyin' at pace 'neath the churchyard sod,
Where the green grass waves and the daises blow,
I might meet wid my girshas and gosscons, then,
An' my fine brave husband, the best o' men.

Kitty, the clip, with the laughing eyes,
An' Eily that married the man from Clare,
An' there wid her little first baby lies;
An' Rose, my pet, with the yellow hair,
An' Dennis that went for the Queen o' Spain,
And never came back to his home again.

Thirty acres we had for a farm,
"That was not bad," I can hear you say,
Bad, inagh! we were snug and warm
When the sickness came to our house one day;
We had six milch cows, and two calves beside,
An' a score of sheep on the day Tom died.

An' then my husband, my lovely man,
That was tall and straight as a poplar tree,
My bright life-stay, my own bouchalan ban,
Went out in his coffin from home and me;
Oh, God! my God! if I then had died
I'd have lain in the grave by my darlin's side.

But it wasn't to be, I had more to bear,
For the blight came down, and my stock was sold,
An' here I am now, wid my lank white hair,
A pauper woman all bent and old,
Wid all that loved me long lyin' at rest,
But to CHRIST be glory, He knows what's the best.

Dublin Irishman.

S U E M A ,

OR

T H E L I T T L E A F R I C A N S L A V E W H O W A S B U R I E D
A L I V E .

CHAPTER I.

T H E S L A V E T R A D E .

THOROUGHLY to understand Suema's history, which I am about to
relate to you, some preliminary explanations are needed. The
first regards the slave trade. This appellation is given to that
abominable traffic by which the different nations of the world have
carried off at certain times, either by force or fraud, the unhappy
inhabitants of Africa; who were seized, thrown like so much
merchandise on board ship, and transported to different colonies in
America, where they were sold as cattle or live-stock.

This fearful scourge, which ravaged Africa, degraded Europe,
and outraged humanity, began among so-called Christian nations
towards the end of the fifteenth century. When the Spaniards
discovered the New World, they wished to work the gold and other
valuable mines which they discovered on this vast continent. They
first tried to employ the natives to this work, but the attempt
failed. Accustomed to live in the open air an easy happy life,
spent chiefly in hunting and fishing, these poor creatures died by
thousands when condemned to labor in the bowels of the earth.
Their new masters then took it into their heads to replace them by
negroes, whom they consequently resolved to kidnap on the coast of

Africa. When the various mines were worked out, and consequently diminished in value, these same negroes were employed in agricultural work, or in the cotton-fields. In this way the aborigines of South America, who had been well-nigh exterminated by this cruel treatment and forced labor, were replaced by the stronger race of African blacks, who, torn from their own country, had no alternative but to submit to their position as slaves, and thus became the unwilling instruments of the barbarous despotism of the Europeans.

'Such is the origin of this wicked and impure trade. A great crime gave birth to a still greater one; and the object of this infamous traffic was on a par with the revolting method in which it was carried into execution.'

The example of the Spaniards was contagious. Either on their own account, or for others, the different nations of Europe took part in the slave trade. For nearly three centuries thousands of ships, emphatically called 'slavers,' cruised on the African coast, from Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, and even beyond; while to furnish their cargo of human flesh, every species of fraud, violence, and thirst for gain were called into play, and that in the most reckless and outrageous manner. Let us take one instance out of a thousand.

One day the slavers of St. Louis, being in want of slaves, fitted up certain ships apparently as traders. They landed at the village of Alébia, belonging to a friendly tribe, who received the French merchants without mistrust, brought a quantity of native merchandise to exchange with the foreign goods they displayed, and supplied them with all the provisions they required. The day passed in festivity and rejoicings; but when night came, whilst the blacks were asleep or quietly resting from their fatigue, their cabins were surrounded, and the unhappy inhabitants of the village, without the smallest pretext of offence or quarrel, were knocked down, bound with cords, overwhelmed with blows, and thus dragged on board ship as slaves; those who resisted having perished in defence of their liberty. Then they were transported to different parts of America, where, overworked and cruelly flogged, they dragged on a miserable existence, separated for ever from their families and homes, and dying far from the soil on which they were born.

When the Europeans did not themselves send expeditions to kidnap the blacks, the natives undertook it on their own account. From the reports given us by travellers and residents on the coast of Africa, it is proved that since the establishment of the slave trade, the fratricidal wars of the Africans among themselves have no other object than that of capturing men to supply the demands of the slavers.

Hence the sad state of civil war in which the whole country was plunged; and experience has shown that, in proportion to the dearth of slaves and the demand for them, such wars were multiplied. Some tribes, in fact, like the Ashanti, knew no other way of making money than that of quarrelling with their neighbors, so that they might capture and sell them. Father Labat, a Dominican missionary, reports that among many of the African tribes, especially the Bissagotis, they have a passion for brandy, and that to procure it they will stick at nothing. No sooner was a slaver seen in the offing, than a father would sell his children; and if the son was strong enough, he, in his turn, would seize his father and mother, and drag them on board ship, to receive brandy in exchange.

On another occasion, the English governor of St. Louis, in order to procure slaves, roused the Moors against the tribe of the Oneli. He furnished them with arms, ammunition, and other necessaries; and that to such an extent, that in two years the whole country of the Oneli was laid waste, while either by death or slavery the population was simply exterminated.

Another Englishman, director of the Senegal Company, gave notice to the King of the Yolofs that he had just received from Europe a large supply of articles for barter, such as Manchester cottons, glass beads, and other objects which are offered by the slavers in exchange for blacks. The king instantly set off on a marauding expedition among his own subjects, swept through the villages with a body of troops, and seized all the able-bodied men and women who were unable to escape. After having captured three hundred souls in this horrible manner, he sent word to the directors that the goods were ready. This man hurried to the king to complete his infamous traffic; the African monarch received the stipulated price for his human cargo; but he was not satisfied. He coveted certain other objects from Europe, which had been artfully spread out before him; unhappily, he had no more eligible slaves to give in exchange. The Englishman then offered to sell him these articles on credit, for the value of three hundred more blacks, on condition that he should be allowed to go and carry them off himself. Fearing to fall into some trap, the barbarian king refused.

What was done in Senegal was only repeated in a still more terrible degree on the whole eastern coast of Africa. From reliable statistics, we find that the number of blacks, male and female, thus carried off by the slave trade from 1768 to 1827 amounted to 121,000 per annum, which, for fifty-eight years, gives a total of 7,018,000.

In these statistics we do not reckon the multitude of blacks who fell in the wars which this detestable traffic engendered among the African tribes.

As the European slave trade existed for more than 800 years, and was at first far more active and unscrupulous than it became later, this statement is really far below the truth; and we have come to the conclusion that since the discovery of America, the nations of Europe have, without any right but that of being the strongest (*le droit du plus fort*), reduced more than 35,000,000 of human creatures to slavery. And then they expect God to bless them!

But to be torn from their homes and country is only the

beginning of the poor negroes' sorrows. Dragged, chained by the neck, from the interior to the port of embarkation, they were shut up in a kind of hulk until the slaver had completed his cargo of human flesh. Then, the moment of departure having come, they were carried, strongly chained, on board their floating prisons. Here is a description of these ships from the testimony of an eye-witness:

'In those vessels where the most space allowed to a full-grown slave, five feet one inch in length, and one foot two inches wide, is all that is given to each man; while the decks are so low that they can never stand upright, and often cannot even sit. This is far less than the space allowed to a dead man in his coffin. But even this state of things is exceptional. In the greater portion of the slavers, the poor unhappy negroes are compelled to lie on their sides, half doubled up one against the other, without ever being able to stretch themselves out to their full length.

'Lying thus on a hard board, without any clothes, and constantly bruised by the motion of the ship, their bodies are very soon covered with painful sores, and their legs and necks become raw from the iron chains which fasten them to each other. Yet in such a horrible state as this they have to make a voyage of from 15,000 to 18,000 leagues! In bad weather, when the sea runs so high that the port-holes are compelled to be closed, their sufferings become too horrible for description. Thrown one against the other, suffocated by the insupportable heat of the torrid zone, and still more by the want of air and the fetid smells which exhale from their bodies, multitudes expire each day. And the survivors, to the number of 400 or 500, shut up in this horrible and noisome dungeon, utter the most heart-rending cries, to which the slave-driver seems generally entirely insensible.'

In the month of September, 1825, the English Commodore Bullen went on board the French ship *Orpheus*, which was lying at the mouth of the Calabar river, near the capital of the little African kingdom of Quona. This slaver had 700 negroes on board, who were to be transported to Martinique. The men to the number of 550, were chained two and two; some by the arm, some by the leg, some by the neck. The horrible smell emitted from the lower deck where these unhappy creatures were thus huddled together, was such that the English officer could scarcely endure it for a moment. The same commodore speaks of another French vessel in the same port in which the captain, having completed his cargo, stuffed them all between decks, and had the barbarity to shut all the port-holes. The next morning, fifty of the negroes were found dead from want of air. The captain, looking upon this horrible spectacle with complete indifference, merely desired the bodies to be thrown into the sea, and returned to the coast to replace the dead with fresh victims.

Another vessel, the *Diana*, was captured on the African coast by Captain Woolcombe, who describes the state of the ship in the following terms:

'Of all the slavers I ever boarded, the *Diana* was in the most dreadful state. The stench proceeding from the dirt of the ship, the want of ventilation, and the fetid exhalations of so many human bodies, chained two and two in such a narrow space, was something really intolerable. What added to the sufferings of these poor wretches was, that the small-pox had broken out among them, and decimated them no less rapidly than the horrible suffocation which they endured.'

All these horrors (and many others which can better be imagined than described) found in the captured vessels, give us but a faint idea of those which were committed every day in a hundred other ships which escaped capture. They were such that, by careful statistics, it appeared that more than a quarter of the unhappy negroes thus embarked died during the passage. In a petition which was addressed to the two Chambers in January, 1826 to obtain the suppression of the slave trade, the French merchants declared: 'That from authentic documents, it could be proved that the captains of the slaves threw into the sea every year more than fifteen hundred living slaves, because they were so unhealthy in consequence of the sufferings they had endured, that they could not be sold with advantage.'

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Mr. W. KEELEY, an Irish-American, has a machine nearly completed (says the 'Irish World' of Jan. 23), which may supersede even the locomotive engine. If Keeley's new machine—or motor, as it is called—performs all he claims for it, it will be one of the greatest mechanical inventions ever perfected. Keeley declares that, with two gallons of water, it will generate force enough to draw a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back again, without fuel, chemicals, electricity, or magnetic currents; but he does not state how long it will take to accomplish the journey. The machine is probably of the hydro-mechanical nature, although the precise mechanism is known only to the inventor. Keeley asserts that he has developed a pressure of 7000 lbs. to the square inch, and when it is remembered that steam boilers are seldom pressed beyond 100 lbs. to the square inch, the leap Mr. Keeley intends to make can may be partially imagined. The motor is zealously guarded. Only a few persons, consisting of Chief Engineer Rutherford, of the United States Navy, and half a dozen practical mechanics, are allowed to see it until it is finished. A pressure as high as that claimed by Keeley can be obtained by the rapid decomposition of the water into its constituent gasses; but Keeley denies reaching the result by any of the customary methods. Some Philadelphia engineers think the power claimed for the new machine too magnificent for belief; but Chief Engineer Rutherford and others have firm confidence in the utility of the "motor."

Several of the New York papers are calling for the impeachment of Grant.

SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.)

AND now began to rise the dreadful storm against the illustrious Order of Jesuits. The doctrines and maxims of the French infidels were spreading rapidly over Europe. A profound feeling of hostility was excited against the Church and her ministers. The Jesuits led the vanguard of learning, and displayed indefatigable activity in defence of Religion: hence on them the first fury of the tempest fell. In 1762 they were expelled from France. Crowds of these heroic sons of St. Ignatius crossed the border into Spain, and were received by their brethren with every mark of appreciation and respect. They bore their misfortunes with Christian patience, and that contempt of the trials of this world which reveals the true follower of the Crucified. The Spanish Provincial, Francis Xavier de Idiaguez, prohibited all his Fathers from uttering or writing any complaint of the unjust treatment of their brethren in France; for these men the Gospel counsels were not dead letters, but the regulators of their conduct.

The storm passed the Pyrenees, and was daily growing more menacing. The turn of the Spanish Fathers was coming. Calumnies were circulated by the infidels, who knew they could make no headway as long as the Jesuits held the outposts of the Church. The Jesuits prayed for their calumniators—this was the only revenge they took or sought on them. Year by year the Father General, Dorenzo Ricci, wrote to his brethren to bow their heads in penance, sackcloth, and ashes before the Lord, that the weight of His anger might not fall on them. Year, by year, however, the Lord seemed not to listen. The Father-General cried louder and louder, and grew more and more earnest in beseeching his children to humble themselves before God, and try to excite among them that spirit of fervor which animated all the sons of the Society in former times. He tells them to have recourse to the Blessed Sacrament; to fly for refuge to the Blessed Virgin, whose special devotion they had learned to practise from their novitiate, and to continue their supplications, their litanies, and triduumms. Such were the arms with which those holy men defended themselves against their cruel and unsparing enemies, and fought the battle of Christian liberty and civilisation against the barbarism which began to overwhelm Europe, and has held her in more or less subjection since. All this is the bare truth as I take it from letters of the Father-General and the Provincials for 1759, 1760, 1764.

Darker and more threatening grew the heavens; thicker and thicker rained the big drops of black calumny, till the storm burst on them with sudden fury on the same night all over the Spanish dominions. The 3rd of April, 1767, is remembered as the date of the expulsion of the Jesuits by Charles III.—a lasting blot on the bright page of his reign in Spanish history. On the previous night the mayors of the different towns in which Jesuit Colleges existed, burst into them by virtue of secret orders received from the king, and took all the Fathers prisoners, barbarously compelling them to rise from their beds, and commence their journey to the sea coast without any preparation whatever. They were then shipped from the principal ports to the Papal States. The sufferings they endured, and the privations they bore during their wanderings, may be gathered from some letters of the celebrated Padre Isla, as well known for his sincere piety as his profound learning, written to his brother-in-law.

In 1773 Clement XIV. yielded to the clamours which infidelity had succeeded in raising against it, and, as an act of prudence, suppressed the Order of Jesuits. Thus for a time passed from the scene this great and illustrious Society, founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola, and confirmed by Paul III. on the 27th September, 1540, after an existence of 233 years, in which it had conferred immense services on Religion and the Catholic Church. Its missionaries were ever the first, in the most remote regions of the earth, to carry the cross among their savage inhabitants, and subdue, with the mildness of the Gospel, the fury of their wild bosoms, whilst others of its members led the van of the sciences in Europe, or boldly confronted the proud leaders of heresy, and humbled them in the dust.

Bergier says of them, during the suppression:—"But now this Society no longer exists! We sincerely wish that other secular and regular bodies may produce missionaries like those who carried the Faith to Japan, China, Siam, Touquin, India, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, California; theologians like Saures, Petavius, Sirmond, Garnier; orators like Bourdaloue, Lame, Segard, Griffet, Neuville; historians to surpass Orleans, Longueval, Daniel, Mariana; literati to eclipse Rapine, Vaniers, Commire, Juveney, Andres.

But, it may be asked, if the Jesuits be such as we have described them, how comes it that they have been expelled from the Catholic nations of Europe? We shall answer this question in the words of a writer quoted by Oliver:—

"To answer this very natural enquiry, we must remind the reader that a triple conspiracy was formed in France, about the middle of the last century, for the subversion of the Altar, the Prostration of Thrones and the Dissolution of Civil Society. From the accredited records of the very conspirators, it is clearly demonstrated, that the destruction of the Jesuits was determined as essentially necessary for the success of their abominable project. Their policy was deep—they saw that the charge of educating youth was principally entrusted to the Jesuits, and they prophetically declared that if these instructors and directors of youth were once completely destroyed, all the other religious orders would fall of themselves, and that the rising generation, in the absence of all moral and religious instruction, would easily be corrupted, and would soon be ripe for the bloody work of anarchy and despotism. When by dint of the foulest calumnies and intrigue, they had succeeded in dispossessing the Jesuits of their college at Paris, D'Alembert writes thus, May 4, 1762: 'The evacuation of the college of Louis le Grand is of more importance to us than that of Martinico.

The Parliament of Paris are the public executioners, and take their orders from Philosophism without knowing it.' A few months before, Sept. 8, 1761, he had written that Philosophism was on the point of being revenged on the Jesuits. The conspirators considered the total extinction of the Jesuits of such vital importance, that D'Alibert, panic-struck with a report of the probability of the Order being revived in Spain and Portugal, thus expressed himself, 23rd June, 1777: 'Reason is undone should the enemy's army gain the battle.' It was necessary to begin by prejudicing the public mind against the Body; for this purpose they propagated the most infamous calumnies against it—the indiscretion of a single Jesuit served as the ground of indictment against the whole Society, and no expense was spared in disseminating libels and scandalous pamphlets.

Two great sovereigns of Europe, outside the Catholic Church, bore remarkable testimony to the value of the Jesuits as priests and educators of youth. Frederick of Prussia used to call them the Life Guards of the Pope, and the Grenadiers of Religion. After the publication of the Brief of Clement XIV. suppressing the Order, Frederick wrote thus to Abbé Colombini, his agent at Rome:—

"You have my authority to declare to everybody, and to inform the Pope, or his Prime Minister, that my determination with respect to the Jesuits, is to protect them in my dominions, in the same manner as hitherto. By the treaty of Breslau I guaranteed the *statu quo* of Religion, and I never met with better priests than the Jesuits."

Catherine of Russia wrote the following letter to Pope Pius VI.:

"Tres saint Père. Je sais que votre Sainteté est très embarrassée, mais la crainte convient mal à votre caractère. Votre dignité ne peut pas s'accorder avec la politique, toutes les fois que la politique blesse la religion. Les motifs qui m'ont déterminée à accorder ma protection aux Jésuites sont fondés sur la raison et la justice, ainsi que sur l'espoir qu'ils seront utiles à mes Etats. Cette troupe d'hommes paisible et innocens vivra dans mon empire, parceque de toutes les sociétés catholiques, elle est la plus propre à instruire mes sujets catholiques, et à leur inspirer des sentimens d'humanité et les principes de la religion chrétienne.

"Je suis résolue de soutenir ces prêtres contre quelque puissance que se soit, et en cela je ne fais que remplir mon devoir, puisque je suis leur souveraine, et que je les regarde comme des sujets fidèles et utiles."

Voltaire himself had written of them in 1746, in the following words:—"It is impossible to express my astonishment, when I hear the Jesuits taxed with teaching a laxity of morals. I dare venture to say, that there is nothing more inconsistent, nothing more unjust, nothing more shameful, than to accuse persons of corrupt morals, who lead the most rigid lives in Europe." But notwithstanding this important testimony, the calumnious accusation is still repeated and believed, and the Jesuits are accused of teaching "that the end justifies the means;" which is opposed to the pure morality of the Catholic Church, whose very catechisms tell us in plain language that "no reason or motive can excuse a lie." However, it seems impossible to eradicate this falsehood about the Jesuits' doctrine, for the good reason, I suppose, assigned by Bulwer, when he says:—"There is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a Popular Fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head, until it seems to have given up the ghost, and the next day it is as healthy as ever."

In fine, the historian Volta, the declared enemy of the Jesuits, is compelled to admit the benefits conferred by them on science: "Truly we find," he says, "that from the houses of the Jesuits have come forth eminent men in great numbers, whether in the moral, physical, or mathematical sciences, or in the sublime art of preaching."

And evennow the re-established Society continues to produce the same crop of eminent for which the old Society was famous. We have only to name F. F. Secchi, Riccardi, Borgundi, Boscovitch, Perrone, Carafa, Liberatore, Turner, and a host of others, without mentioning Father John Bolling, who renews in the Roman College the marvels of the celebrated Mezzofanti. This father speaks correctly more than forty languages, above all, the modern Oriental ones.

All the Jesuits of 1773 had not passed away when Pius VII. re-established the Society in Russia on the 7th of March, 1801; in the kingdom of Naples on the 3rd of July, 1804; and in the whole universe on the 7th of August, 1814. Those remains of the old Society came flocking eagerly to adopt the rules and resume their venerated habit, the loss of which they had so bitterly bewailed. The nations which expelled them revoked the author of expulsion, convinced that society and the authority of Government had suffered deeply by their absence. If one Pope suppressed them for the peace of the Church, other Pope re-established them for the good of the world. They had been expelled from France, from Portugal, from Spain, and from Naples as seditious subjects, and they returned to these countries, "because," says the Protestant John de Müller, "it was found that the common bulwark of all authority had fallen with them." A curious event occurred on their return to Portugal. They found among some rubbish a skeleton which had lain for over fifty years without burial. This was all that remained of the notorious Pombal, the fierce persecutor of their Society, who had died exiled from the Court, detested by men, and eaten with leprosy. A grave in consecrated ground had been denied him; but the Jesuits collected his remains, offered the Holy Sacrifice for the repose of his soul, and gave burial to his neglected skeleton.

Windmill power is being extensively utilised in New York. The 'American Manufacturer' says that upwards of a hundred windmills of a new and improved form are now in use in private houses near that city for pumping water, sawing wood, grinding, &c., and in many instances are superseding steam and other agents of motive power,

The English graves in the Crimea are in a ruinous condition.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

WITH regard to the rumors which have been circulated for some time past, about the Duke of Norfolk becoming a priest, the Dublin 'Freeman' says:

"The little birds which whisper news items to well-informed journals during the dull season have been repeating, with fresh circumstances, a story originally started more than a year ago. It is to the effect that the Duke of Norfolk is about to become a Catholic priest, and to join the Order of the Oratorians, at Brompton. This, as we have said, is an old rumor, being, in fact, nothing more than the iteration of a statement made in the first instance in that realm of truth, the American Press. So far, the report has no more authoritative foundation than the well-known personal piety of the Duke of Norfolk, his zeal for the welfare and progress of Catholicity, and his intimate family connection with the religious life. His Grace spends a great deal of his time in the society of Oratorians at Brompton; he built at his expense the "little oratory" of the establishment, and has recently given £5000 to the Order for the enlargement of their church. Two of his sisters are nuns—one, the eldest, in a Carmelite Convent at Paris; the other, two years younger than himself, is a Sister of Charity. The Duke is now twenty-eight years old, and it is thought that his refusal to enter the holy state of matrimony, added to the other matters noted, may have given rise to the story of his intention to become a priest. Without expressing doubt or the reverse in this item of newspaper intelligence, we may observe, in reference to the amazement expressed by certain journals who seem disposed to credit the rumor, that men more illustrious in station, race, and fame than even the first noble of England, have thrown aside sword and sceptre to enter on the service of the sanctuary. If, indeed, his Grace has resolved, to lay down the Coronet and take up the Cross, he will have to take a step which had many and memorable precedents in the order and country which he adorns by his virtues and character."

EARLY OREGON MISSIONS.

THE following extract from a recent issue of the Salem, Oregon, 'Statesman,' will give our readers an idea of the trials and difficulties which beset the path of the pioneers of the faith west of the Rocky Mountains:

"Yesterday we had the pleasure of a friendly visit from the Rev. Father P. J. McCormick, pastor of St. John's Church, in Salem, who desired us to make known that Archbishop Blanchet will be in this city next Sunday to administer Confirmation at the above Church.

"Though still in the prime of life, Father McCormick was one of the pioneer clergymen of his church in Oregon. He came here in the ship Morning Star in 1847, having sailed from France. He was stationed in Oregon city, where he lived by himself, washed his own clothes, made his own bread, and performed all the offices of a pioneer life. At that time there was only one house where Portland now stands, and the whole claim of 640 acres was offered to the Rev. Father Balduc for 100dol. worth of leather! The pioneer log-house belonged to Mr. Pottigrove, and answered for a dwelling, hotel, and church. He can remember only five families in Oregon city at the time of his settlement there; those of Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Hood, Mr. McKinly, Mr. T. Vault, and Judge Thornton. The Rev. Mr. Leslie was the Methodist clergyman here. After five years, in consequence of ill health, he was ordered to the uplands of Chili, where he remained twenty years.

"Father McCormick was born in Dublin, where he received his classical education; he afterwards studied theology eight years, at the Irish College in Rome, under Cardinal Cullen. He is a secular priest, not belonging to any of the ecclesiastical Orders, ranks high among his clerical brethren as a preacher and scholar, and is universally beloved by his congregation.

"How wonderfully comprehensive is the policy of Eternal Rome! Sending her young men of culture, such as Father McCormick was twenty years ago, to the very ends of the earth, where each, like the coral insect, lays his body upon his work and dies, then others come and do likewise; and so, from age to age, the structure rises in its majesty and glory. And so it will be a thousand years hence; in every land under the eye of the Sun, the Cross will be uplifted in glittering holiness, and barbarous people, now unknown to discovery, will be looking for the Star of Bethlehem."

THE LATE JUDGE GRAY.

WILSON GRAY received his first education at a private school at Hazelwood, near Birmingham, conducted by the father of Sir Rowland Hill, and subsequently became a student of Trinity College, Dublin. There he greatly distinguished himself, more especially in classics and oratory. In due course he obtained a scholarship, and closed his University career by carrying off the gold medal of the Union Debating Society. It seems but yesterday that, in talking to the writer about old Trinity, he admitted, in his modest way, the pride he felt when he came forth into the college-square a victor, and was received with loud shouts of applause by hundreds of his fellow students. And it was a victory any man living might well feel proud of, for they were no mean competitors with whom he had to contend. Whiteside and O'Hagan, Isaac Butt and Keogh, were amongst his antagonists on that occasion—four as brilliant orators as Ireland, rich as it is in oratory, has ever produced—four as highly gifted men as have graced the Irish Wool-sack, and adorned the Irish Bench. From Trinity College he went over to London, and, having "kept terms" both in Ireland and England, he was called to the Bar. In 1835 his great abilities had already attracted the attention of the Government, and, as a result, he was appointed to the highly-honorable and responsible office of Assistant Commissioner on the Irish Poor Laws, in the performance

of the duties of which he distinguished himself, by his accurate knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of the fearful evils that the Commission was designed to redress. In 1840, when 25 years of age, he went over to America, and for a time fixed his location in Detroit, Michigan, where he practised as a barrister. There he was joined by a brother, also a lawyer—whose death was not long since reported in our columns. And we may say here that this blow and the death of another brother lately resident in Dunedin, and of a dearly-loved sister also, were severely felt by Wilson Gray, and no doubt assisted to lessen his own tenure of existence. Whilst in the States he married a New England lady, by whom he has one son, who was an officer in the War of Secession, and was severely wounded in battle. This son now holds the rank of Major Upping in the State of Michigan. It was whilst in America that Wilson Gray became imbued with the principles of free settlement on the land, of which he afterwards became such an ardent advocate in Victoria. In 1844 he returned to Dublin, where he then became joint editor and proprietor of the 'Freeman's Journal,' in association with his brother, Sir John Gray, and whilst acting in this capacity he was admitted to the Irish Bar. There we find him, with all the force of his powerful intellect, fighting the battles of O'Connell, and holding the proud position of a leader of the Irish people.

It was just about this time that O'Connell was in the zenith of his power—somewhere about 1845—that an article in the 'Boston Courier' attracted his attention. The vigour and originality of the article struck him so forcibly that he wrote at once to the editor of the paper, enclosing a bank draft for £80, to pay the writer's expenses to Dublin; and offering him, if he came over, an appointment on the 'Freeman,' besides guaranteeing him a free passage back to America, if he wished to return, at the end of three months. Time slipped by, but nothing came of the offer, and the matter had well-nigh escaped his memory, when one evening there was a knock at his office-door, and a tall, thin, ungainly lad, of some 17 or 18 years entered. "My name is M'Gee—D'Arcy M'Gee," he said, "and I have come over from Boston at your request." D'Arcy M'Gee, however, as it turned out, was but of little assistance to the editor of the 'Freeman,' whom he left before long, going over to the 'Nation,' and becoming one of the chief supporters of the Young Ireland party. The subsequent career of the "ungainly stripling"—his implication in the Duffy-cum-Mitchell imbroglio, the high position which he afterwards achieved for himself in Canada, and his dastardly assassination as he was entering his own door after the delivery of a most masterly speech in favor of preserving, at all hazards, a loyal connection with Britain—these are matter of history. But to Wilson Gray is due the honor of first discovering his ability, and of giving him an opportunity to display it.

In 1855, Wilson Gray came to Victoria, where he was admitted as a member of the Victorian bar, and at once made his mark. Shortly after his arrival the Land Convention was formed, and Wilson Gray was by universal consent elected as its President. The object of this Association was to obtain such an alteration of the then-existing laws as would afford due facilities for the settlement of the people on the land. "Unlock the lands!" was the persistent cry of its members, and that cry rang through the colony till the great object in view was fairly accomplished. Delegates from every corner of the land assembled in Melbourne for deliberation, and, under the able management of Wilson Gray, the convention became a great power in the State. In season and out of season, he labored indefatigably in the cause which he has made his own; and when, in 1860, a vacancy occurred in the representation of Rodney, he yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and consented to stand for that district. It is unnecessary to say that he has triumphantly returned. On the 12th January in that year he took his seat as a member of the Victorian Parliament, being introduced on the occasion by two ardent Conventionists—Mr. Loader and Mr. Don, the celebrated stonemason, who avowed that he "hammered the blue-stone all the day, and hammered the squatters all the night." His impassioned appeals to the Legislature to open the lands to the people vibrated throughout Victoria, and aroused the dry bones of patriotism in other colonies. To him, and to his earnest eloquence, not one, but many colonies are indebted for the liberal legislation on the land question which now obtains. Prior to his advent as a legislator, that question had been powerfully advocated out of doors, and there were not wanting in the House many able supporters—Mr. G. E. Barton being conspicuous amongst them. But there was a wanted leader—a man of surpassing honesty, and enduring enthusiasm—and that leader was found in Wilson Gray. None other could, so well as he, have filled the position. For many years he did so. For many years he debated, argued, expounded, and by every possible means enforced his views upon the minds of his fellow-members in the Assembly, and on the masses outside. No difficulty daunted him; no obstacle stayed him. He cordially supported the Nicholson Land Bill as a fair compromise till it was imperilled by complicated negotiations with the Legislative Council; and then he threw it overboard, and like the Sibyl of old, demanded more favorable terms for lesser concessions. Space will not now admit of our reproducing any portions of the burning oratory to which he gave utterance on the various occasions when he spoke on the question nearest his heart. But the newspapers of the day and the pages of 'Hansard' are extant to attest his ready and persistent advocacy of free land and free grass—subjects ever united in his scheme for settlement. The purity of his motives was put to the proof when the late Mr. Heales was first asked to form a Ministry. Said that gentleman, in his place in the House, "I had an interview with Mr. Gray, in the presence of Mr. Verdon and Mr. Duffy, and asked him to accept the office of Solicitor-General. And whatever opinion I might have had of that honorable gentleman's honor and sincerity before, I cannot help saying, as regards this arrangement,

that he showed great disinterestedness and honesty. The only reason assigned by Mr. Gray for not taking office was simply that he would not allow anyone to say that in the promulgation of his principles on this question he had been actuated by a desire for office, and that he would serve the cause without office, while, perhaps, he could not serve it with office. He declined my offer I believe on the highest patriotic grounds."

In 1863 Mr. Gray came to Otago, and it was so ordered that his career should terminate. The people of Victoria subscribed a considerable sum of money which they desired him to accept as a testimonial of their regard and respect; but influenced by the same motives which induced him to put from him the office of Solicitor-General, he declined to accept the proffered gift. For some time he practised in Dunedin as a barrister; but recognising his merits and great fitness for the position, the Government conferred upon him the appointment, which he held to his death, of first District Judge of the gold-fields. Here his talents had full sway, and his evenly balanced judicial mind was fully developed. Higher office still might have been his—a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New Zealand was offered to and refused by him. A similar offer came across the water from Victoria, and that too he declined. His self-estimate never attained the height of the estimation wherein others held him; for a more truly modest man never breathed the breath of life. Moreover, he had an unconquerable horror of accepting any position which would entail upon him the dreaded responsibility of depriving his fellow men of their personal liberty even for a single day; and it would have been fairly impossible for him to have ever pronounced sentence of death. From these things he shrank, preferring to tread the even tenor of his honest humble life, unfettered by such weighty responsibilities as these.

Two years ago the Government, aware of his failing health, offered to bestow upon him his full pension, if he thought fit to retire from the Bench. But he refused. To himself it seemed that he had no right to accept the favour, because he had not then served the full time required by the statute to legally entitle him to a pension. In May next that time would have arrived, but it was decreed that he should not live till its accomplishment. Worn almost to a skeleton, and unable to take enough refreshment for the maintenance of existence, yet, with a spirit undismayed, he persistently lingered on, doing his duty well and faithfully to the end. He started on his last circuit tour, holding Courts at Naseby and Queenstown, and thence returning to Clyde and Lawrence. When at Clyde, so ill was he that he had to be taken in a buggy from the Dunstan Hotel to the Court-house—a few hundred yards distant—and when he went on thence he was compelled by his infirmity to stop half-way at Roxburgh, and proceed by another coach. At Lawrence his weakness was so painfully obvious that his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from going to the Court-house at all. But his strong will and ever-present overpowering sense of duty predominated over physical pain and corporeal weakness. Here is the testimony of the local journal touching the last appearance of Wilson Gray upon the judicial Bench:—"On Wednesday last he summoned up almost superhuman strength, and held a sitting of the District Court at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was conveyed from the Commercial Hotel, well wrapped up in clothes, in a buggy to the Court-house, when he was literally borne in men's arms to and from the Bench. He was in a very weak state, and happily there was no business except of a mere formal character. A bankrupt of the name of Hugh Irwin, of the Blue Spur, was discharged unopposed; and the Havilah Hill Goldmining Co.'s winding-up case was further postponed. His Honor spoke very feebly; at times his mind appeared to wander, and he apparently had just strength enough to perform this, his last official act."

He has died in harness. Of his career in Otago, what need is there to speak? Who amongst us has not recognised his worth, his ability, his honesty, his simple modesty, his unassuming demeanour? Who is there that has not known him, who has not learned to love and respect him, and does not now deplore his loss? From the highest to the lowest—from the humble tenants of sod-huts to the occupants of stately mansions—whosoever the news of Wilson Gray's decease may penetrate, an universal feeling of sorrow will prevail. Not in Otago only, nor in New Zealand even; but also in Victoria, in Ireland, in America—in every place and country that he has ever adorned by his living presence. He has gone from us, and we remain to mourn; but his life has been a practical lesson from which all may learn wisdom, and his influence will be felt for many years, long after his mortal frame has returned to the dust.—'Guardian.'

There has been instituted lately in Belgium a reward of 10,000 francs, to be given to the colliery owner who in the decennial period ending 1883, shall have had the smallest number of workmen killed by explosions. This is an example let us hope, which will be imitated in this country. To a wealthy coalowner the money value of such a reward is of course of no consequence; but no one, however high his position, should be unambitious of the honourable distinction which such a mark would confer.

Mgr. Ceconi, the new Archbishop of Florence, was preconized on December 21. His Holiness would not hear of his refusal to accept the position, which he had done through excess of modesty. The Pope told him that he had selected him years ago to be the historian of his reign, and that he had now chosen him to be Archbishop of Florence. The new archbishop bowed and said that the will of his Holiness could not be gainsaid. The Pontiff then presented him with a magnificent gold cross mounted with diamonds, and announced that he would consecrate him himself on December 21.

VIENNA.—A daughter of General Arthur Georgey, who distinguished himself in the Hungarian Revolution of '49, has become a Catholic.

SKETCHES OF DUBLIN IN THE LAST CENTURY.

STORIES of the district of Essex Bridge abound.

Let any one cast his eye over the Ordnance Map of the city and note a space on the southern bank of the river, beginning at Westmoreland street on the east and ending at Fishamble street on the west, the southerly line being marked by Castle street, Cork Hill, and Dame street. This space in the heart of the map is no bigger than the blade of a good sized pocket-knife, but it represents a region which was in old times a throbbing, straining world of social and political life.

From our observatory on Grattan Bridge, we look to the City Hall, beholding the very spot where Henry II., in his pavillion of polished osiers, received the Irish kings and chiefs; and disgusted them by eating the flesh of cranes at his banquet. Close by was the famous mill-dam from which Dame Street got its name, and near at hand, on the present Cork Hill, stood the Church of Sainte Marie del Dam, containing in its wall the eastern gate of the city, surmounted by a niche with a statue of the Blessed Virgin. This gate was the spot where many a foeman stormed, and whence many a bold attack was driven back along the plain to the ships fast by the shores, leaving dead dying strewn upon the way.

It may be imagined that Cork Hill was named directly after Cork. Not at all. That would have been too Irish and ungenteeled. Cork Hill was named after the Earl of Cork, an English adventurer, Robert Boyle, who, having failed to reach the bar in London, and being discontented with his earning as a law clerk, took it into his head to go to a foreign country. "It pleased the Almighty, by his divine providence," writes this audacious character, "to take me, I may say, just as it were by the hand, and lead me into Ireland." All he had was a matter of twenty pounds, a couple of suits of clothes, with a pair of black velvet breeches, laced, a rapier, and a dagger; but such use did he make of this limited stock-in-trade that, first marrying a Limerick widow with a dowry of five hundred a year, he went on "acquiring" lands so fast as to arouse his envious competitors to look into his hastily-gotten and suspiciously-kept fortune, and to charge him with criminal dishonesty. Queen Elizabeth, however, swore "by God's death" that he was innocent, made him clerk of the council in Munster, and created him Earl of Cork; so, having done his best to "suppress Popery" and root out the native Irish, or, at least, transplant them from the plains of Leinster to the wilds of Kerry—having, according to his countryman and fellow-immigrant, Sir Christopher Wandesforde, more violently and frequently than any one man in either kingdom since the suppression of abbeys, "laid profane hands, hands of power, upon the Church and her possessions," the ex-law clerk died at last, after "raising such an honor and estate, and leaving such a family (he left four sons peers) as never any subject of these three kingdoms did."

On the high ground by the Castle—called after him Cork Hill—the prosperous adventurer built a lordly mansion, which after his death, became a seat of government, then, falling as he had risen, was devoted, as years rolled on, to coffee-selling, to duels, to fencing classes, to a literary academy, to a wild-beast show, to a cockpit, till at last, something less than a century after King Death had rid poor Ireland of the Earl, we get a last glimpse of his lordly pleasure-house given up to an exhibition of "a painting by Raphael and several fleas tied by gold chains?"

This locality kept its hold on the height of fashion till close up to our century's date. When the Duke of Hamilton came to Dublin in 1755 with his beautiful Irish wife, Elizabeth Gunning, they lodged at the Eagle Tavern, on Cork Hill, and the street in front of it was blocked up by eager crowds, resolved to obtain a glimpse of the lovely duchess. Hereabouts lay the choicest haunts of Bohemian bullying fashion, the taverns, coffee-houses, theatres, clubs, and so forth. Gold-laced and sworded roysterers swaggered about from club to tavern, from tavern to theatre, and from theatre to bagnio; and one standing on this bridge at dead of night in the era of the "brass monarch" aforesaid, might have heard the oaths of brawlers, and perchance the clink of rapiers borne to him from Cork Hill or Smock Alley.

Smock Alley is still Smock Alley in the mouths of the inhabitants, despite of every effort to change its name. Here it lies up Parliament Street, a few yards only, first turning to the right. In this poor, abject lane stood the famous Smock Alley Theatre. Enter the burial-vault of the Church of Saints Michael and John, and you stand in the pit of the theatre, on the spot where close-packed crowds laughed, wept, cheered, rioted, in times now long gone by. What names puissant rise up before the mind as one stands in fancy upon this classic scene! Farquhar, Nicholoni, Booth, Quin, Margaret Woffington, Garrick, Sheridan, Cibber, Barry, Mossop, Macklin, Daly, Kemble, Mrs. Inchbald, Mrs. Siddons herself, and a host of others of no mean repute in their day, graced the boards of Smock Alley during the century and a quarter of its disturbed career, at the end of which time its fate was to be turned into a flour and whiskey store, and finally to fall of itself, at the same time that Napoleon fell, leaving a site for a Catholic Church and no-vestige of itself but an old arched passage, which can to this day be seen. Looking around one in this vault, and seeing by a dim funereal light the simple narrow houses of the dead, it is not easy to realise that here, in this very spot, was the pit so feared by managers and actors; the pit that fiercely hissed, and loudly called, and madly cheered, or more madly rose in wrath, and wrecked with demon fury; the pit from which Dudley Moore leaped on to the stage on a certain anniversary of William of Orange, during the reign of dull Queen Anne, and recited a prologue to the play of "Tamerlane," which Government had forbidden to be spoken; the pit from which "Kelly of Connacht," a "Trinity boy," inflamed with wine, sprang on the stage, and, being baffled in his pursuit of an actress, hit the manager, Sheridan's father, with an orange, and organised a series of riots which kept Dublin in a fever for weeks, closed the theatre for awhile, brought Kelly himself face

to face with the Lord Chief Justice, and had the result of putting an end to the system till then prevailing, under which, in the words of Benjamin Victor, stage manager, "every person who had a sword was sure to draw it on the stage-door keeper, if he denied him entrance;" and, as the elder Sheridan tells us, "every strippling, by an acquaintance with the actors, by a bribe of a shilling, or by virtue of a big look and an oak sapling, could get admission behind the scenes, and be immediately initiated into the mysteries of Mars and Venus.

Once, under Mossop's sceptre, Smock Alley went as high as "King Lear," and once, in Sheridan's managerial day, it fell as low as dancing dogs! A few yards around the corner stood the theatre of Fishamble Street, and this too had its ups and downs; for in the spring of its youth it brought Handel's "Messiah" to light, and in its worn old age, when its fortunes were controlled by "Frederick Freebryne, Esquire—by friends and patrons entitled Mickey Free—a shilling fee gave one not only a seat in the best part of the house, but also the right of admission to the casino, where the gods and goddesses of Mr. Freebryne's temple deigned to speak and even drink with mortals.

Coming up Smock Alley; crossing over Parliament Street; pursuing our way by Essex Street through a quarter once devoted to taverns, printing-offices, lampoons, epigrams, and the public papers; entering Temple Bar, a street called after that worthy Englishman, the ancestor of Lord Palmerston, who told such lies against the Irish in his "History of Ireland," that even the British Government were ashamed of it; passing the corner where a fruit stall was kept by Peg Woffington's mother, and taking a turn or two, we come upon Crow Street, a place famous in many ways, last century the chosen home of assemblies, ridottos, and subscription balls for the pink of fashion in Dublin, and the scene until 1820 of the theatre which bore its name. Opened in 1758 by the notable Spranger Barry, once a silversmith in Skinner's Row, and abandoned at its grand climacteric to the sale of hats and the accumulation of rubbish, this Crow Street theatre is allied with mighty names. It had its triumphs and failures, its tides of fortune, its splendors, and its squalors, its wanton riots, at one time organised by Magee, of the "Evening Post," at another by O'Connor, a ropemaker in Pill Lane, the owner of Dragon, a Newfoundland dog, who played in the "Forest of Rondy." Besides the most famous of these dramatic lights who appeared in later times at Smock Alley, the boards of Crow Street boasted Sam Foote, Dexter, Mrs. Fitzhenry, Catalani, Michael Arne (the composer), Robert Owenon (Lady Morgan's father), Cheny, Cooke, Miss Farrer, Edmund Kean, and the surpassing Miss O'Neill. No personal episodes more romantic than those of Miss Woffington and Miss O'Neill can be found in the annals of any stage in the world.

CONDITIONS OF CONVICT LIFE.

A RECENTLY published pamphlet by Mr. Bayne Ranken on "Prisons and Prisoners" gives the conditions necessary to be observed by convicts in order to become entitled to gratuities and tickets-of-leave on discharge from prison. During his term of imprisonment every prisoner must pass through three classes before reaching the highest. In the probation class he remains for one year, nine months of which are passed in solitary confinement. Then he has to remain one year in the third class, and a similar period in the second, after which he becomes eligible for admission into the convict's paradise—the first-class. But unless he obtains a certain number of marks in each class his upward progress is delayed. In the probation class he must earn 720 marks before being set free from that purgatory, while 2920 marks are necessary at each of the next two steps. In fact, the system is one of promotion by purchase, convicts being able to insure advancement from one grade to another, by accumulating marks instead of pounds sterling. But other advantages besides promotion result from good conduct. Every 20 marks earned in the third-class entitle their possessor to receive 1d. on his final discharge from prison, while the rates in the second and first classes are 1½d. and 2½d. respectively. Thus convicts who pass through the third and second classes within the prescribed period become entitled to receive 30s. on discharge, in addition to what they may afterwards earn in the first-class. Also, if special circumstances render it advisable, they are recommended, on discharge, to an extra gratuity not exceeding £3, so that if industrious and well-conducted they would never have less than £3 or more than £4 to receive. In return for this outlay and cost of the convicts' board and lodging the State gets the profit resulting from their labor. In some cases this not only covers the whole cost, but leaves a handsome balance. Thus convicts earning on certain public works carried out in 1871 amounted to £140,745, or £17,795 in excess of expenses, including sums set aside for gratuities on discharge. Regarding the work performed by female prisoners, Mrs. Gibson, the lady superintendent at Woking, mentions a circumstance that may lead to new fields of industry being found for women convicts. An opportunity having occurred of employing a few of her pupils on fine work for the international Exhibition, they succeed in producing some mosaic tiles that showed considerable artistic talent and good taste. These have been largely employed in the South Kensington Museum, and a pavement of the same material is now being constructed to surround the tombs of Nelson and Wellington in St. Paul's.—Dublin Freeman.

The portrait in oil, representing his Holiness in the early days of his pontificate which formerly hung above the great statue of St. Peter in the mighty basilica of that saint in Rome has been recently replaced by a magnificent mosaic portrait of him as he looks at present. This mosaic has taken three years to finish and is said to be one of the finest ever executed.

Slavery has been abolished in Ashantee.

BISHOP REDWOOD'S VISIT TO REEFTOWN.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP REDWOOD arrived at Reefton from Ahaura yesterday evening in Messrs. Gilmor Brothers' coach. A number of gentlemen proceeded to Squarstown where they met his Lordship, and then escorted him to Reefton, where he was met by a numerous procession with banners. Heavy rain was falling, which interfered with the effect. The procession proceeded to the chapel where His Lordship alighted, and amid the cheers of those assembled passed into the building where he was received by the Rev. Father Cummins. Mr. Patrick Brennan, as President of the Hibernian Society, presented His Lordship with an address of welcome, who after briefly thanking Mr. Brennan expressed his intention to reply to it from the altar. His Lordship, with crozier in hand, and enrobed in the vestments of his holy office proceeded to the altar where the subjoined address was read and presented to him by the Rev. Father Cummins. The chapel was tastefully adorned, but it being Lent the devotional paintings were veiled. We noticed one veil of beautiful design and workmanship, a gift to Father Cummins from Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk. There were numerous handsome banners in the procession, used for the first time on the occasion. The Sacred Heart, which is the parochial banner, the banner bearing His Lordship's coat of arms, consisting of a red cross, with the motto *Arbor decora ornata regis purpura*, a third with a pelican feeding her young with her heart's blood symbolical of our Saviour, with the scriptural text "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." A fourth and fifth banners were in honor of St. Joseph and St. Mary, besides others.

ADDRESS OF THE PASTOR AND PEOPLE OF REEFTON, TO THE MOST REVEREND DR. REDWOOD, BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

MY LORD—We, the Pastor and People of Reefton, having already unanimously hailed the first dawning of that auspicious day which brought your Lordship to this orphan diocese, and having already on that occasion conveyed with electric speed our greetings and best welcome, deem it our duty to come forward to-day in a more special and ostensible manner to give you, as the Irish have it, "a hundred thousand welcomes," or a genuine *Cead Mille Failte*, to our district.

We avail ourselves also of the opportunity which your presence affords us of testifying our esteem for your sacred character, our affection and devotedness towards you as our Bishop, and our warm appreciation of the exalted virtues which those who know you better believe you already possessed of. May you equal, and far surpass their best imaginings and most glorious anticipations. In days of rationalism, despotism, and incredulity like ours, when might assumes the place of right, when corrupt literature penetrates through every vein, when Godless systems of education endanger our children, and strive to pervert our youth, at such a crisis in the history of God's Church, My Lord, it is a source of sincere gratification to us to learn that now, at least, we have a young and gifted Bishop, possessed of that energy of mind and body, so necessary for the efficient discharge of the sacred functions of the ruling of his high office. How ardently have we looked forward to your coming, what fervent vows were poured forth at the foot of Mary's Throne, that she might send us a prudent, just, determined, and gifted Bishop, and Mary is never invoked in vain.

Was it not the Immaculate Mother who watched over Your Lordship when the hidden designs of Providence carried you back, like our own loved Patrick to the far off shores of France? Was it not Mary, or her vanguard, that served as the guiding star, the burning bush, through which, as another Moses, you received the solemn call and mission. In fine, was it not Mary—Blessed Mary—who called you to that society she loves so much, where she watched over the delicate years of your boyhood, and from whence she now conducts you to this vast, and not uninteresting portion of Her son's vineyard. Hail! then, privileged son of Mary; hail! Champion of the Sacred Heart's Devotion! Hail and welcome thou chosen one of the Lord, a great field for zeal lies open before you; hundreds of souls long lapsed into indifference await your paternal call, and the name of the Good Shepherd here beckons you on.

And now, very dear Prelate and Father, (we love to call you by that name, for it brings back one who was to us a father, indeed—the saintly Bishop Viard, your much loved predecessor), our very dear Prelate and father, permit us to add that while we listened with increasing satisfaction to all good accounts given us of you, your mildness, your goodness, your zeal and ability, we have not remained insensible to the many toils—the almost insurmountable difficulties that await your Lordship here. Would that it were ours to lighten or immediately remove them; but, alas! what can we in this new district—crippled in its infancy—and now but crawling on for want of help and sustenance. Ah! it is not ours at present to bear any balm to our Father's heart (save that of first efforts in God's service), but we may do so later. We cannot come forward with temporal gifts, for at present we much want them; we can only supply by prayer, and this we daily offer for your Lordship.

We terminate in recalling to mind the voyage of your Lordship to the eternal city, your visit to our saintly Pontiff Pope Pius IX., and the impressions at that centre of light and unity. Our feelings in his regard, and with reference to his sufferings, are but the echo of the Catholic world. His trials are our trials; he is our Father, the Church is our dear mother.

We wish your Lordship every blessing, and recommending ourselves to your prayers, we ask your Paternal Benediction.

Signed for the Clergy and people,

REV. FATHER CUMMINS, S.M.

PATRICK BRENNAN,

Secretary of Catholic Committee.

His Lordship, in replying to the addresses, stated that he was indeed proud of the enthusiastic reception accorded to him, and he could readily believe that the gathering would have been more numerous but for the inclemency of the weather. He was partly prepared for the character of the reception, knowing that those whom he was

addressing almost exclusively belonged to the Irish race; and he knew not where they should look for enthusiasm unless in the breasts of Irishmen. He was pleased to receive the address of the Hibernian Society, since he could claim them as brethren, being himself a member of the branch in Wellington. He could, therefore, speak of the Order with authority, and he must say that if its precepts were acted upon, those belonging to it could not fail to be good members of society. It had above all the sanction and encouragement of the Church, and could not be classed with those secret societies which aimed at the undermining and subversion of the Catholic Church. Replying to the address of the pastor and flock, His Lordship said that he must congratulate them upon the advantages enjoyed in having so worthy a pastor as their spiritual guide. If they acted upon his admonitions they would act rightly. The address had referred to the crippled state of the parish, but on looking around him he was pleased to find evidences of the Church flourishing. The building was a better one than he had expected to find. His Lordship then referred to his visit to Europe, and the present position of His Holiness, who, he said, was morally a prisoner. He spoke of the policy of Prussia as determinedly hostile to the Catholic Church. There might be right, and all the influence of wealth and armed hosts, imprisonment, fines and banishment were being resorted to for the purpose of weakening the influence of the Church with the Catholic German population. But the Church would surely triumph. It was far from the wish of His Holiness to cause bloodshed among his faithful children. He concluded by admonishing them to be steadfast in their faith, and subsequently pronounce the benediction.—'Herald.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

BIG FIGURES.—According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati 'Enquirer,' who fully investigated the subject, the average receipts of the New York dailies for advertising amount annually to £1,781,000. Of this sum the 'Herald' receives upwards of £400,000, or about £1,600 a day, the 'Staats Zeitung' £365,000, the 'Times' £252,000, and so on down to the most obscure sheets, none of which receive less than £20,000. The weekly papers take nearly half a million annually as their share of the advertising patronage, and perhaps fully £1,000,000 is spent in posters, circulars, steamboat, and street car advertising, &c. The writer also shows when this immense revenue comes, and quotes the following figures from the ledgers of some of the leading business firms:—A. T. Stuart, for instance, is said to spend £100,000 a year for printer's ink; Lord and Taylor, £45,000; Arnold and Constable, £37,000; Robert Bonner, £40,000; Babbitt, the soap man, £45,000; while Barnum pays out every year about £80,000, and all have made their fortunes largely through this instrumentality.

THE OPERA.—Regarded in the light of reason, Italian opera is monstrous and even ridiculous. At best it exists at the very periphery of rational coherence, a hair's breadth beyond which sends whirling in the fragmentary fashion into the abyss of unfathomable nonsense. A reasonable creature, taken in stark unpreparation and set down in an opera-house while the business of a high strung scene was going on—a tenor stabbed to death, and dying with such effusion of musical noise as would tax the capacity of an organ bellows; a love-lorn prima donna raving about the stage in the very ecstasy of melodious hysterics; a dozen or two of lookers on, who offer the man no aid and the lady no hartshorn, but who simply "stand around" and sing, while before them two or three score musicians give themselves up to fiddling and tooting, and blowing and thumping, among whom, perched high, a man beats the air with a little stick; and yet more wonderful, most wonderful of all, a vast assemblage, dressed on purpose in their best clothes, look down upon the scene with breathless interest, and when the noise stops—for noise it simply is, not one distinguishable word being heard by any creature present—break forth into such extravagant and tumultuous expressions of delight as he can never have heard before (for it is remarkable that no such outbursting and manifestly soul-relieving applause as greets the most admired passages in a favorite opera is elicited by any other act done in earnest or performed in make-believe by any human creature on any other occasion, or in any other place whatever), the reasonable being, having this spectacle set before his unprepared, untutored eyes—would he not say that these people, prima donna, tenor, chorus, fiddlers, were mad—all lunatics together?—The 'Galaxy.'

PRINTERS' WORK.—The Poughkeepsie 'Eagle,' on 'How Mistakes Happen in Newspapers,' says that it is very rare that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a good deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work, containing ten, twenty, or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months or even years of labor in producing it, and people go to see it as a great curiosity; but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect; but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in the same day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those stupid printers."

TWO WRINKLES.—The 'American Builder' says:—"Very often a screw-hole gets so worn that the screw will not stay in. Where glue is handy, the regular carpenter makes the hole larger and glues in a large plug, making a nest for an entirely new hole. But this is not always the case, and people without tools, and in an emergency, often have to fix the thing at once. Generally leather is used, but this is so hard that it does not hold well. The best of all things is to cut narrow strips of cork, and fill the hole completely. Then force the screw in. This will make as tight a job as if driven into an entirely new hole. Another hint of a similar character may be useful.

One often desires to put a staple into a block of stone. The hole is made, the staple inserted, and lead melted and run in. But unless the hole is made with the bottom larger than the top, the lead will in time work out, if there is much jar or side strain on the iron. Besides, the lead is liable to some compression, which admits of looseness, especially after becoming subjected to very hot fires. A much better article is sulphur. If this be melted and poured in around the staple instead of lead, it makes a much more durable job. Besides, it is often more easy to procure sulphur than lead, as every store keeps it that deals in general variety.

BULLS OF VARIOUS RACES.—It was a Scotchwoman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a British Magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife." It was an English reporter who stated at a meeting of the Ethnological Society, that there were "casts of the skull of an individual at different periods of adult life;" though Dean Swift certainly mentions two skulls preserved in Ireland; one of a person when he was a boy, and the other of the same person when he grew to be a man. It was a Portuguese Mayor who enumerated, among the marks by which the body of a drowned man might be identified when found, "a marked impediment in his speech." It was an American gentleman who solemnly said one evening, "Parents, you may have children; or, if not, your daughters may have." It was a German orator, who, warming with his subject, said, "There is no man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of 50 years but what has felt the truth thundering through their minds for centuries."

VITALITY OF JEWS COMPARED WITH THAT OF CHRISTIANS.—A writer in the Philadelphia Reporter communicates to the Medical Press and Circular, several facts which are worthy of consideration. He addressed letters of inquiry to all the prominent Jews in the United States, asking the question, "Do the Jews ever have consumption?" From every quarter he received one reply—"The disease is very rare among them." The writer states that in an extensive practice he never saw a single case of consumption among the Jews. Why this comparative immunity from this disease? Answer to this is made by quoting (1) tables of vital statistics made up from observations in the great centres of civilisation—England, Germany, France, &c. These tables reveal the following remarkable facts:—In the first five years of life, of 100 Jewish children, 12 die; of 100 Christian children, 24 die. Among 100 Christians, 38 attained to 50 years. Thirteen Christians in 100 attain 70 years, while out of 100 Jews, 27 attain 70 years. One quarter of all Christians attain only 6 years and 11 months. One quarter of all Jews attain 23 years and three months. (2) In explanation of these facts, Dr. Neufville gives the following facts:—There are no proletarians among the Jews, while one-tenth of the Christians live on charity. The difference between the Christian and Jewish merchants is strikingly pointed out by the tables before quoted. These show that among 100 merchants one-half of the Christians die before 57, while one-half of the Jews live until 67. Why this greater relative longevity, this greater immunity from disease, and tenacity of life among the Jews than among the Christians? Is it from their rigid adherence to articles of faith and the hygienic sanitary and dietetic regulations of their religion? The 'Pacific Medical Journal' remarks that a careful scientific inquiry into the cause of the above facts would be of incalculable benefit. If it should be found that obedience to physical and other laws was the cause of their physical strength, &c., then we should learn how to rejuvenate consumptive and other degenerate classes.

THE DELUSIONS OF SMELL.—To complete these details, it remains to say something of the delusions of the sense of smell. This sense, like the others, has its aberrations and hallucinations. The delusions of smell are hardly ever isolated, or occupy those of hearing, sight, taste, and touch, and are also less frequent than the latter. Insane people, who are affected with them complain of being haunted by foetid emanations, or congratulate themselves on inhaling the most delicious perfumes. Lelut mentions the case of a woman, an inmate of La Salpêtrière, who fancied that she constantly perceived a frightful stench proceeding from the decay of bodies in the courts of that institution. Impressions of the kind are usually very annoying. Briere de Boismont relates the account of a woman affected by disorder of all her senses. Whenever she saw a well-dressed lady passing she smelled the odor of musk, which was intolerable to her. If it were a man, she was distressingly affected by the smell of tobacco, though she was quite aware that those scents existed only in her imagination. Capellini mentions that a woman, who declared that she could not bear the smell of a rose, was quite ill when one of her friends came in wearing one, though the unlucky flower was only artificial. Such facts might be multiplied; but, as they are alike, it is not worth while to mention more of them. The observations made in insane asylums, among others, those of M. Prevost, at La Salpêtrière, have shown also that these delusions and perversions of the sense of smell are more common than had hitherto been supposed among such invalids, and that if they usually pass unnoticed, it arises from the fact that nothing spontaneously denotes their existence.—'Popular Science Monthly.'

Archbishop Manning, in opening a recent meeting of the Catholic Academic in London, complained that, through the inaccuracy of a reporter, he has been called on to defend a proposition that he never advanced. It appears that he has been reported as saying that the nations of Europe would never have peace until they returned to their civil allegiance to the Pope. The Archbishop, further, has received from the United States a paragraph in which this grave misrepresentation was printed in parallel columns with an authentic passage from one of his own books in direct contradiction. He was called on to reconcile them, which, it is needless to say, he does not feel disposed to attempt.

Mm. Luce Veullot, youngest daughter of M. Louis Veullot, editor of the 'Univers,' has recently entered the order of the Visitandine Nuns in their community of Rue d'Enfer, Paris. Mgr. de Ségur gave her the sacred veil.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET.

THE following SUMS have been received since our last issue as Subscriptions to the TABLET:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. Charles McDevitt, Taranaki, to June 27, 1875	...	0	12	6
„ Taylor, Milton, to Feb. 15, 1875	...	1	17	6
„ Kümlich, Alexandra, account sales	...	1	0	0

DEATH.

MEEHAN—At her residence, Home Gully, Naseby, on Easter Sunday, March 28th, Margaret Meehan, the beloved wife of Patrick Meehan, aged 43 years. Deeply and sincerely regretted by her sorrowing family and numerous friends.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

GERMANY PERSECUTES THE CATHOLIC LAITY.

HITHERTO PRINCE VON BISMARCK and his godless party devoted all their energies to drive the Catholic clergy of the new Empire into schism. Archbishops and Bishops have been plundered, imprisoned, deposed, and banished from their native land in the name of law, because they refused to abandon their Church, and acknowledge the State to be superior to the POPE in religious matters and above the law of GOD. Priests have been fined, imprisoned in thousands, and banished in hundreds, because they remained steadfast in the Catholic faith, and obedient to their Bishops and the Vicar of CHRIST. It had been hoped that the fear of the German Government, the dread of the loss of the means of living, would have terrified these ecclesiastics into apostacy. But BISMARCK's expectations have been deceived, and he and his party are obliged to confess their utter discomfiture. This proud and cruel persecutor of Christianity, by the permission of Divine Providence, and for some inscrutable reason, was successful against the armed legions and veteran military leaders of Austria and France, but he has been compelled to recoil before the Catholic faith of German priests. In vain has he threatened, stormed, raged; in vain has he consigned them in thousands to poverty, loathsome dungeons, and a painful exile. He has not been able to conquer them. Backed by more than a million bayonets, dreaded by the other nations of Europe, courted by the sycophant, the self-seeker, applauded by liberals everywhere, the idol of all who worship success, this second HAMAN wishes to hang his MARDOCHAI—the Catholic priesthood who refused to fall down in adoration before him—but this priesthood fears him not. Like brave intrepid men, they look him steadily in the face, and tell him he is an usurper, a persecutor, and that they defy him. Brute force he can use, and he has used it. But there his power begins and ends. What a noble spectacle does Catholic Germany present to-day. The conqueror of France, triumphing, returns to Berlin and inaugurates a war against the most industrious, moral, peaceful and loyal of the subjects of the Empire, because they refuse to declare that CÆSAR is GOD. The man who can call on millions of disciplined soldiers to give effect to his word, trembles before the profession of the Infallibility of the Vicar of CHRIST, and determines to utterly uproot the Catholic Church of Germany. The effort has hitherto been without the effect anticipated, and Catholicity, instead of ceasing to be, as had been anticipated, has struck her roots deeper and more firmly in German soil than ever. The result of Bismarck's policy is the opposite of what he has laboured for. So far, the German persecution has been attended with the very best results for Catholicity. The faith of many has been strengthened, and the spirit of piety and fervour has been roused to enthusiasm.

All hope of destroying Catholicity through the apostacy of the priesthood having been thus proved to be vain, the liberals of Germany have determined to try a new plan. By their patient endurance of persecution for justice sake, and their loyal devotion to the Holy See, albeit that devotion has cost them the loss of all worldly goods and position, the priests have made it manifest that it is idle to expect to destroy the Church through them. Baffled, enraged, those hungry wolves now turn upon the flocks, determined to worry them to the death for the faith. By the last mail we have been made acquainted with a series of proposed enactments for this purpose. We abstain from calling them laws, because law, to be really law and binding, must be founded on and in accordance with justice, whereas the proposed enactments are con-

trary to all justice. The object in view and the natural result are not doubtful. Through BISMARCK's influence, an experiment has already been made in Switzerland. The new enactments of the Berlin Parliament—for the intended legislation is long before now an accomplished fact—are intended to deprive Catholics of all their churches, church property, their school buildings, hospitals, and other charitable establishments, and all ecclesiastical funds, no matter from what source derived. In a few weeks, then, the entire Catholic population of Prussia, amounting to eight millions, and in a few months, if BISMARCK can succeed in coercing the other States of the Empire, the entire German Catholic population amounting to fifteen millions, will be left without Church, school, hospital, orphanage, asylum, and property; all, all will have been confiscated or handed over to a few thousand wretched schismatics. In the days of the early persecutions, brutal and bloody as they were, no parallel to this atrocious and infamous injustice can be found. Even then, bad as the pagan Emperors were, respect was paid to the rights of property. It has been reserved for the liberals of the nineteenth century—the upholders of the rights of reason!—to invade the sacred domain of property, and in the name of the Omnipotent State to dispose of what they did not create, and what does not belong to them. Under the old Roman Emperors, though monstrous acts of injustice were from time to time committed by tyrannical rulers, legislation did not make war upon the property of the people, whether individual or corporate. The Liberals, however, of this age have made progress with a vengeance. No man's property is his property, except at the good will of the State; no body of men can have any right to the property bequeathed to it or created by itself: all belongs to the State, which may seize upon it at its good pleasure, make it its own, or bestow it upon whomsoever it pleases! Such is one specimen of modern progress. It has been already realized in Switzerland; it will be soon realized also in Germany. According to the modern theory, man can have no rights, moral, political, religious, or personal, independent of the State. The State not only ignores the law of GOD, but tramples on it,—even undertakes to repeal it. Liberty is but a name, not a right; that is, liberty to do justice to speak the truth, to obey the call of duty. There is now only liberty to sin, to violate justice, and utter falsehood. Governments established by the people, and paid by the people to protect their rights, find their greatest delight in making war on the liberties, properties, and consciences of their subjects. How long is all this to last? Of one thing we may be certain: it will not last for ever. But who shall live to see the end?

THE 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'

OUR contemporary the 'Daily Times,' in his issue of Wednesday last, has written an audaciously impudent article in reference to the Catholic Church and Catholics in England. There are in this article two points to which we desire to draw attention to-day. Our contemporary says—"It seems that the Church of Rome has determined to adopt a new position towards the heretic, having long ago laid aside the sword, at least in England. . . . She has now taken up the modern co-relative of the stake in the form of the pen, and assumed an aggressive attitude towards the mind of Great Britain." Anything more audaciously impudent we have never seen from the pen of any writer having the least pretence to scholarship or common decency.

When did the Catholic Church take up the sword in England against heretics? Will the writer of this flattering leader to which we refer give the public some facts and dates? We call on him to do so, and if he refuse we shall write him down an ignorant man and a calumniator. The fact is Catholics have for three hundred years been the victims of the sword of heretics. And yet, in the face of this notorious fact, known to every one who has but a merely elementary acquaintance with English history, here we find a writer deliberately setting down in the leading columns of a daily journal a statement involving a manifest falsehood.

Again, this writer says that Catholics "have assumed an aggressive attitude towards the mind of Great Britain." Certainly it is not much to be wondered at that he should endeavour to misrepresent the past, when he hesitates not to make a deliberately false statement in reference to what is going on under our own eyes. Mr. GLADSTONE, and some others, such as LYON PLAYFAIR, HUXLEY, &c., have recently assailed the Catholic Church in the most outrageous way, uttering the vilest calumnies against her, misrepresenting her,

and assailing the loyalty of her children. A few Catholics, such as Archbishop MANNING, Dr. NEWMAN, &c., have answered these writers, confining themselves entirely to a line of defence, carefully abstaining from a *tu quoque* argument, forbearing to refer to the teaching of history as to Protestant loyalty, not even calling attention to the numerous agitators against royalty and the House of Lords, who without let or hindrance are at this moment stirring up the English masses; and nevertheless, with all this staring him in the face, this shallow writer, who evidently labours under no sense of responsibility as to what he writes, says that the Church of Rome has assumed an aggressive attitude towards the mind of Great Britain. This comical writer is under the impression that a man who defends himself is an aggressor, provided that the man against whom he defends himself is a Protestant. To refute the calumnious and misstatements of Mr. GLADSTONE, LYON PLAYFAIR, &c., is aggression. "Ye gods!"

BUILDING SOCIETIES AND THEIR BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

THE very urgent demand for house accommodation, and the exorbitant rents ruling, consequent upon our rapidly-increasing population, makes any scheme a matter of public interest which will have for its object a remedy for so pressing a want. The success which has attended the establishment of building societies in this and other cities, is too well known to be enlarged upon in our columns. Independently, however, of the real tangible benefits conferred upon shareholders when the time of winding up arrives, they are powerful incentives to the inducing of habits of saving and thrift, and a forethought for a future day; in many cases where, but for such inducement, no such provision would have been made. But, beside providing a home on easy terms for those persons whose limited means would prevent them otherwise acquiring one, they are the very safest and most remunerative means of investment, offering as they do such decided advantages to the capitalists over banking and other institutions. To our mind, however, the latter consideration is but of minor importance, and sinks into insignificance when the incalculable amount of good which they are the means of accomplishing amongst the struggling classes is borne in mind. To the hard-worked artisan, who is called upon to pay for rent a sum equivalent to about one-fourth of his entire wage, they offer a home which will be free from the visit of the landlord, for very little in excess of the amount which he is called upon to pay for a temporary occupation. Upon the old system upon which building societies were based, there were set scales for repayment of money borrowed, making its extension over the full term during which the company was to be in existence compulsory, thereby materially increasing the amount of interest upon the sum borrowed. So that a person who had obtained say £300, and had elected at the start to pay £2 per month, was forced to continue at that rate until the principal and interest had been cleared off, although he found himself in a position to return the loan, either in a bulk sum, or by increased repayments. This defect has been admitted, and a remedy applied, and in societies whose formation are of recent date provision has been made for the contingency adverted to. It is a matter of fact that when once a start has been made towards making provision for the future, people become actuated with a strong desire to add to their store; and, having once commenced, many domestic sacrifices are made for its continuance, where under other circumstances, the money thus wisely put by for a rainy day might have been foolishly frittered away. To the unfortunate tenant—placed as most are at the present time at the mercy of the landlord—building societies hold out special advantages, and place it within the reach of each person in the community of dwelling beneath their own roof. Indeed, with the special benefits and material aid to be received from such institutions, it is a matter for wonder that persons will continue, year after year, to pay heavy rents, when it lies within their power so easily to sit beneath the metaphorical fig-tree. The foolishness of such a line of policy can be shown in no better manner than by taking the following supposititious case:—For instance, a person who has been paying £1 per week as rent, borrows from a society £300 at the rate, say, of 10 per cent. With the money so obtained he erects a house, and so lives rent free. The sum borrowed is paid at £2 per week, or £104 per year, in addition to the interest, being 12s per week, or £30 for the first year; 3s, or £20 for the second year; and 4s, or £10 for the third year, being a total of £60 interest. Had he, however, continued to pay the £52 rent during the three

years, it will be found that he would have paid away £156, so that in receiving the loan, even at a high rate of interest, he has accomplished a saving of £96 by the transaction. With such decided advantages within grasp, it is somewhat surprising that such societies are not more liberally patronised than they are, and we would recommend our readers to the serious consideration of the benefits to be derived on such accommodating terms.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.

IN his charge to the Grand Jury of Auckland, Mr. Justice GILLIES is reported to have spoken as follows:—"It was a remarkable fact that, among the prisoners for trial, there was not one of the newly-arrived immigrants. A large proportion of the prisoners were educated men. Charges of larceny preponderated, but, as usual, there were several cases of forgery and uttering." And Mr. Justice WILLIAMS, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Christchurch said:—"Ignorance was the parent of many crimes. Frauds, however, required a certain amount of education. As education was more widely diffused, it was reasonably to be expected that crimes of violence would diminish; but it was unfortunate if crimes of fraud increased. Education, to be complete, must develop the moral sentiments as well as the intellectual powers."

It is to be hoped that our legislators will read these weighty words, and take to heart their significance. Our Judges have ascertained that education has not succeeded in diminishing great crimes, and have accordingly deemed it their duty to warn the public of the fact. In Auckland, "a large proportion of the prisoners were educated men." We should like to know under what system they were educated, whether their education was secular, mixed, or religious—that is, denominational. An inquiry ought to be instituted in reference to this point; the result could not fail to be both interesting and useful.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS is convinced that "education to be complete, must develop the moral sentiments as well as the intellectual powers." But how is this to be done? Certainly not by the Godless systems called secular, which are so much in vogue in the present century. From the first the Church has proclaimed the evil of merely secular education, and insisted on the principle that religion should be not only the foundation, but the all-pervading influence in the education of the people; that the education unless, guided and sanctified by religion, instead of being a blessing, would result in becoming the curse of nations—an instrument to develop great criminals instead of good citizens. Men, not actuated and driven headlong by the anti-Catholic mania and the infidel's hatred of Christianity, foresaw all this very clearly.

It is to be hoped that the warnings of our Judges, for their utterances are warnings, will make an impression on our statesmen and legislators. The systems of education prevailing in most of our Provinces can only end in producing accomplished criminals. All of course will not be criminals; but such as may escape, and these, we hope, may be many, will owe their escape to influences altogether independent of their training in the Government schools. Their escape will be *quasi per ignem*. If the Government and the Parliament really desire to do their duty in reference to education, they will hasten to establish Denominational schools whenever it is possible to do so.

IN England the National Church has 1,452,600 children in its schools; the Nonconformists, 435,426 in theirs; the Catholics, 125,697; and the Board-schools, 111,286. The 'London Tablet' is glad to find that the per-centage of the average attendance is larger in the Catholic than in any other schools; and, further, that in regard to the results of the examination, the highest per-centage in the passes in the different standards has been made by the Catholic schools. This speaks very highly for the zeal of the clergy in working up the average attendance, and for the efficiency of the teachers.

THE mines of Laurium in Greece as is well known, are in great measure composed of scoria, or the refuse of ancient silver mines worked by Greek miners about 1600 years ago. On clearing away a mass of this refuse lately, a large number of seeds of a papaveracea of the *Glacium* genus were found, which must have been buried there for at least 1500 years. Exposed to the influence of the sun's rays, they rapidly took root, budded, and blossomed; their yellow corollas being beautiful in the extreme. This interesting flower, unknown to modern science, is particularly and frequently described in the writings of Pliny and Dioscorides and have been thus again resuscitated, after having disappeared from the surface of the globe for more than fifteen centuries.

The following is a new phase of reporting enterprise:—During a secret session of a Chicago board of commissioners, one was astonished to see an augur-tip projecting through the carpet, and, upon an examination, found that a party of reporters had bored through from the cellar for the purpose of hearing what was said.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We beg to inform our country subscribers that our collector, Mr. John Murray, will leave town during the course of the week for the purpose of collecting accounts due the TABLET. We make this intimation so that persons indebted to us, having had timely warning, may be prepared for his visit.

We are pleased to have to inform our readers that his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture in this city in aid of the fund for the erection of a Church in Port Chalmers. The subject chosen by his Lordship is "The Bankruptcy of Liberalism," which, considering the present anomalous state of affairs in Europe, will be fraught with interest. The evening upon which the lecture will be delivered has not yet been fixed upon, but we understand it will be sometime toward the close of the present month.

It is a prevailing opinion that editors are, in a great measure, exempt from the ills and inconveniences of ordinary humanity. If there be any grounds for the supposition, the Auckland brethren are a notable exception. From a local journal we learn that not only are a couple of editors in that city prostrated with the measles, but that its spread threatens the existence of journalism in that devoted locality. It would appear the run-boys of one of the offices are down with the epidemic, and the journal in question contains an apology to its readers for the consequent non-delivery of their papers.

We have often heard that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," but we were not previously aware it had the effect of causing a canine "shuffling off the mortal coil." According to the 'Westport Times,' a dog recently died in that town—and several others are seriously indisposed—from the effects of the performance of the Westport Town Band. The compliment is a graceful one, and the delicate manner in which it is conveyed forms its greatest charm, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by the clever musicians alluded to.

The public will learn with regret of the death of his Honor Judge Gray, which took place on Sunday last, at Lawrence. The event was not unexpected, as for some time past the deceased gentleman had been gradually growing weaker; but there can be little doubt that the efforts made on his last official appearance were too great a tax upon his strength, and hastened the end. From the columns of the 'Guardian' we clip a very lengthy and comprehensive obituary notice, but we take leave to correct one error which appears in it. Mr. Wilson Gray did not arrive in New Zealand in 1863, as stated, but in October, 1862, in the steamer Aldinga. This, however, is of little moment, and we feel assured the career of a man who had won the esteem and respect of the community will be read with interest. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was the largest ever seen in Dunedin. All classes of the community joined in the procession, and all creeds met to follow the remains of one so universally respected and regretted. The Catholics of Dunedin were represented by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the Vicar-General, and the Hibernian Society, who mustered in good numbers. The countrymen of the deceased wore the distinguishing mark of a green ribbon on their breast.

The final cricket match for the Challenge Cup was concluded on Saturday evening, resulting in a victory for the Merchants and Agents. The struggle had been narrowed down to a contest between that team and the Press, and although the Fourth Estate went to the wickets with 12 runs to their credit from the innings of the previous Saturday, they were easily disposed of by their opponents—a result mainly owing to the magnificent batting of Macfarlane, who scored 40, not out. Although, on Saturday, the Press were disposed of for the low score of 49, their hopes were raised on their taking the field by taking two wickets without a single run being scored. However, fortune declared otherwise, and the Merchants and Agents became the champions of the season.

MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS, in his charge to the grand jury of Christchurch, in opening the Criminal Sessions, denounced in rather emphatic terms the purely secular education of the rising generation, expressing an opinion that if we wish to reap the benefits conferred by education, moral and religious instruction must be combined. It has been asserted that the education of the masses, without the safeguard of a moral and religious training, often places facilities in the hands of the weak for the commission of crime, and the remarks of the learned judge would go to bear out the assertion. In referring to the frequent occurrence of forgeries, his Honor said that "ignorance was the parent of many crimes, but that it required a certain amount of education to perpetrate frauds successfully. As education was more widely diffused it might reasonably be expected that crimes of violence would diminish, but it would be unfortunate if crimes of fraud increased. Noble efforts are being made to promote education, but education to be complete must develop the moral sentiments as well as the intellectual powers. Children ought to be taught to admire what is noble and generous, and detest what is mean. We must, in fact, look to the education of the emotions as well as to the mechanical requirements of knowledge, if we wish to reap the full benefits of education as a preventative of crime."

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Joseph's Branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Monday evening in the schoolroom attached to the St. Joseph's Church; the President, Bro. Burke in the chair. Bro. John Keefe, who recently met with an accident, by which he had received severe injuries, was placed upon the sick fund. Some correspondence was received from Melbourne, amongst which was one from Bro. Griffin, the representative of St. Joseph's Branch there, the information therein contained of his having been raised to the position of a member of the Executive Directory, being a source of great satisfaction and pleasure to the lodge. The

advantage of having an old New Zealander in such a position, to watch over the interests and represent the wants of the lodges in New Zealand, seemed to be apparent to every member present. The President called the attention of members to the alteration of the time of meeting which will be in future 7.30. Bro. J. J. Connor proposed, and vice-President Bro. Moroney seconded, that "the Members of this Lodge attend the funeral of the late Judge Wilson Gray." Both proposer and seconder bore testimony to the high and noble character of deceased. The resolution was warmly received, every member voting for it. Mr. Patrick Carmody was elected a member, and after some further business the meeting closed.

On Friday evening (says the 'Napier Telegraph') the members of St. Mary's congregation assembled for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Father Goutenoire a valedictory address and testimonial in recognition of his services. The congregational present consisted of a beautifully worked and mounted crucifix (manufactured by Mr. W. Shanly, on whose artistic merits it reflected the highest credit), and a purse containing twenty guineas. The following is a copy of the address:—"Rev. and dear Father,—It was with feelings of deep regret that we learned you were about to leave us, and the pain which the announcement occasioned us was lessened only by the knowledge that the change would be for your benefit, as it was absolutely necessary for the restoration of your health, which, alas, has been much impaired by the performance of the arduous duties which you have had to perform during the absence of the Vicar-General. During the short period of your Ministry amongst us, you have by your manifold acts of sympathetic kindness and generosity, coupled with an untiring energy and sacrifice of all personal comforts or conveniences, and by a thorough identification with the wants and wishes of the congregation, enshrined yourself in the hearts of all. It was therefore our sincerest wish that you should be allowed to remain with us, but Providence has ruled it otherwise, and we pray that wherever you may go the stars of heaven may shine on your path, and that in the ever-varying scenes of life all dangers may be averted from you. We fondly hope that the bracing air of southern climes may soon restore you to health, and that once again your lot may be cast in this picturesque little town, of which no doubt memory will oft recall to your mind the sweet recollections of the past. And now, dear Pastor, with sincere wishes for your welfare, we must say farewell.—Signed, JUSTIN McSWANEY, JOHN O'CONNELL, J. COSGROVE." The rev. gentleman expressed his gratitude for the kindness and generosity of the congregation, after a lengthy and feeling reply.

We would draw attention to an advertisement in another column with regard to the "Colonial Building and Investment Company" (Limited), which is to be registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act. By the course proposed to be adopted the Company offers great inducements to shareholders and borrowers, and it is confidently anticipated that a highly remunerative business will be done. It would take too much space to enumerate the objects of the Company but we would advise those in search of freehold properties on easy payments, and those that have a little money to invest, to read and study the Prospectus which appears elsewhere.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There are 14 priests, 8 churches, 49 chapels, 1 convent and several schools for the Indians in the District of New Westminster, British Columbia. These missions are under the care of the Oblate Fathers, who have been very successful among the red men.

Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England in 1544. The Michigan census shows an excess of males of 60,215, or 1,095 to every 1,000 females.

Mr. Tennyson is to be made Baronet. The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been offered to Mr. Carlyle.

It is said in France that the quarries of lithographic stone in Bavaria are exhausted as regards the best kind, and that the only fine stones are now obtained by the Paris lithographers from Bruniquel, Tarn, and Garonne, in France. These stones are said to be well appreciated in the United States of America. There are quarries of the same stone also at Vigan in France, but these are of an inferior description.

A Sevres *jardinière* fetched as much as much as £6,000 at a recent sale at Christie's Auction Rooms.

Two daughters of Hole-in-the-day, the noted Chippewa Indian chief, of Minnesota, are being educated under the kind care of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee. The girls are intelligent, and are making a fair degree of progress.

A private of the Black Watch has succeeded in bringing home safely a number of Ashantee poultry.

Roman type is gradually displacing German in German-speaking countries.

An Italian architect mentions having seen at St. Nicholas, in Lorraine, a single plank of the Wood of the Walnut, 25 feet wide upon which the Emperor Frederick III. had given a sumptuous banquet. In the Baidar Valley, near Balaklava, in the Crimea, stands a walnut tree at least 1,000 years old. It yields annually from 80,000 to 100,000 nuts, and belongs to five Tartar families, who share its produce annually.

The Bishop of Rodez, one of the poorest dioceses of France, is at present in Rome and has presented his Holiness with the sum of 140,000 francs, an offering from his flock which although not over blessed with this world's goods, possesses, in an unusual degree, love and reverence for the Holy See.

A notorious Spanish brigand, who is charged with upwards of thirty assassinations, has been captured in Algeria, and shipped for Spain.

The colored people of Alabama own about £2,000,000 worth of property.

Twenty-nine new operas have been produced in Italy in the course of last year. Of these only five were successes. The others proved sheer rubbish.

Not a drop of rain has fallen in the Crimea for four months; all the surface of the earth is a moveable mass of dust, and no winter wheat is yet sown.

The brewers of Melbourne have been considerably "exercised" by some strictures upon the colonial beer of that city, and they have memorialised the Government to appoint a competent permanent inspector, pledging themselves to pay his salary.

Private letters from America announce that the proprietors of the Great Eastern are engaged discussing a most extraordinary proposal. The great ship, it is said, is to be anchored in Philadelphia harbor during the Centennial Exhibition, and to be made a great floating hotel, where 5000 persons can be comfortably accommodated.

The Charleston 'Herald' complains of the withdrawal of advertisements from that paper by publicans in the township, because the members of the 'Herald's' staff are teetotallers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WITH the close of Easter week came the departure of the caterers for the recreation of the public, and the Princes Theatre was thus left in undisputed possession. It is said that it is an Englishman's privilege to growl, and unless of that nationality and determined to assert his right, we defy a patron of the theatre during the past week to be otherwise than pleased. The management had promised that there should be a change of programme nightly, and it must be admitted they have not broken faith, for in the space of six nights four plays were presented. On Friday week Miss Howard appeared as Mercy Merrick in the "New Magdalen." As the piece has been played in Dunedin before, and no doubt will be familiar to most of our readers, it may not be necessary to explain the plot. We are not aware by whom the story, originally written by Wilkie Collins, has been dramatised, but the adapter has been singularly fortunate in placing it before the public in such a form as to awaken an interest which commences with the rising of the curtain and never flags to the concluding scene. The heroine of the piece was of course sustained by Miss Howard, and her representation of the dual characters of Mercy Merrick and Grace Roseberry was a most finished piece of acting, and stamps her as an actress of the very highest order. In the scene between the true Grace Roseberry and herself, when she acknowledges her guilt and offers all the atonement in her power, the anguish from which she suffers had a visible effect upon the audience; but when driven to bay, and goaded to desperation by the sneers and taunts of her torturer, she flings all her good resolutions to the winds, braves her rival, and gives full vent to her outraged feelings, the effect was such as sent a thrill through those present by its almost terrible reality. Again, when she sees the woman whom she has wronged, but who has driven her to desperation, about to be dragged to a felon's cell, the nobler and finer feelings of her nature bursts the bonds by which they have been fettered, and by the sacrifice of herself she protects her enemy. In the "New Magdalen" Miss Howard has achieved the greatest success since her advent, there being elicited in its representation powers of a superior order to those exhibited on former occasions. Perhaps the fact that she was better supported by the company than on previous occasions may have much to do with its success. Mr. Keogh enacted the rôle of the eccentric but noble-minded Julian Grey, and although at times somewhat inclined to be stogy, we confess we have never seen him to such advantage. The intended husband of Grace Roseberry was assumed by Mr. Clinton, and, considering the sighing lover is somewhat out of his line, he deserves credit for his rendering of the character. As Lady Janet Roy, Mrs. Stoneham was most successful, and in the scene where she declares that she preferred being cheated by the assumed Grace Roseberry to possessing the hollow heart of the true one, she was deservedly applauded. In the very trifling part allotted to Mr. Musgrave, as the Prussian Surgeon, he was, as he always is, effective, and the minor characters were taken with care.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings the sensational play of "Lady Audley's Secret" was produced, Miss Howard, of course, representing the beautiful but ambitious Lady Audley. Notwithstanding the popularity of Miss Braddon's novel, and the almost unparalleled success which attended its publication, the dramatised version has never been a favorite with the public, but it is only fair to say that it was put on the stage, and the individual characters sustained in a most creditable manner. On Wednesday Miss Howard appeared as Camille in the play of that name. As this was a character in which she was reported to excel, a very large audience mustered upon the occasion, and although the first act passed off without any sign of approbation, in the succeeding ones she amply proved that rumour had but told the truth. In the scene where she consents to sacrifice her own happiness, at the entreaty of the father of her lover, and resign him for ever, the anguish which the struggle cost her was portrayed in a most effecting manner. Although a finished piece of acting throughout, we scarcely consider the Camille of Miss Howard equal to her personation of Grace Roseberry, but perhaps the fault should be charged rather to the character than the actress. As Armand Duval, Mr. Steele is entitled to the highest praise, his impersonation of the devoted and high-minded admirer of the unfortunate Camille being one of the very best characters in which we have seen him. As the Count, Mr. Clinton deserves a word of praise, in conjunction with the rest of the Company. As Gaston, Mr. Keogh had but little to do, but he was effective in it, and made as much of the character as was possible. The despicable part of Madame Prudence was allotted to Mrs. Stoneham, and the greatest praise which can be accorded her is to say that the character as represented by her was the very quintessence of hollow-heartedness, selfishness, and greed.

SIR GEORGE GREY.

SIR GEORGE GREY is all the rage in Auckland for the present. The press is offering him the flattering incense of praise, or rather of adulation to satiety. Yet it is difficult to see how he is to do us much good. When he was Governor he was not, latterly at all events, in very good favor with the people, and some portion of the press, if my memory serve me right, went so far as to hint that he was a little gone in the head. Such was his obstinacy and self-will. The part he played at the commencement and during the progress of that fatal and unnecessary war with the natives, which cost us so much blood and treasure, is it not written in the history of this province and colony. Does it say much for his sagacity as a politician? It would perhaps have been better for the province or the Maori had Sir George Grey never ruled the colony. He has published an address to the people, the burden of which seems to be that he will follow the multitude whithersoever they may lead. He will bow to a majority. No great merit in that. In accordance with this principle accordingly he will set the seal of his approbation to what is usually called the secular system of Government education. Under a Government like ours the will of the majority must prevail, be their decision just and reasonable or unjust and arbitrary. But there are public men of high principle, like Mr. O'Rorke, who will scorn to sanction an unjust principle or measure merely because it pleases a majority. If I judge Sir George Grey's address aright, he is not a man of that stamp. Our present form of Government seems good enough if it were only wisely and honestly administered. Far be it from me to say our present rulers are wanting in wisdom or honesty. But no form of Government will benefit the people if their rulers are destitute of these qualifications. Can Sir George secure us the right men?

CELT.

SIGNS OF ATHEISM AMONG THE EDUCATED PROTESTANT YOUTH OF AUCKLAND.

THE above heading is rather startling, and I hesitate to write it, as it may possibly convey a wrong and unjust impression. But my authority for doing so is as follows:—At the last meeting of the Diocesan Synod Mr. Boardman remarked that "The Bishops and clergy should turn their attention to the great benefit which might be derived from a series of special sermons in the churches in and around Auckland. At present the young men were mostly led by the literature, a great deal of which was of an ephemeral character. They were now told that miracles were pure fictions and myths, that there was no religion except that supplied by sun, moon, and stars, the rocks, and other physical agencies." The Bishop thought the suggestion of Mr. Boardman a very valuable one. The Bishop and Mr. Boardman have long taken great interest in the now apparently dying Young Men's Christian Association. In a former letter I hinted that possibly the kind of literature furnished to the Auckland Protestant young men by this Society's library was not to their mind, and that this might account for their withdrawing their support from it. The Society's literature might not be sufficiently "ephemeral," nor sufficiently imbued with that form of "modern thought" which encourages the notion that miracles are pure fictions, and that there is no religion except mere "physical agencies;" that the idea of God as our Creator, our present witness and future judge, therefore, is an antiquated superstition—fit only for old wives, Papists, and the like to take up their heads with; but quite unworthy of being entertained by young Protestant philosophers of the period. The code of morals in our modern novels is the code in vogue with our fast philosophic youth of "the party of progress." The morality of the New Testament is out of date, especially as regards motives. Am I justified in saying, then, that the young Protestant men of Auckland are becoming Atheists, or are at least in great danger of becoming so from the kind of literature they now like and are furnished with? Perhaps after all Mr. Boardman and the Bishop may be exaggerating the evil. That the evil or danger exists, however, to some extent can hardly be doubted by any one. That the popular or current literature of the day is, to a large extent, unwholesome, and has an irreligious or demoralizing tendency, is but too apparent, in spite of the many good and unobjectionable works which issue from the Press. The Press is an instrument of tremendous power for evil as well as good, as we all know and see. It can be, and is now being, prostituted in a most shocking manner for money-making purposes. Whatever it will pay to write, print, and publish, will be written, printed and published by some, let the consequences or faith and morals be what they may. We have recently had an able and learned attack on Christianity, published by a first-class London house, and supposed to be written by a clergyman. Protestants laugh and sneer at the idea of any super-
vision of the printing and publishing of books by Catholic Church authority. With them the *Index Expurgatorius*, or list of prohibited books in Rome under the Papal Government, was long a standing joke. But the present licentious and irreligious state of the Protestant Press with the wide-spread lamentable consequences to the faith and morals of the young may now induce them to moderate their mirth, or to doubt if it be well-timed at all. The evil is but beginning. Like most destructive evils, it will in time cure itself, and bring men to see the false pernicious character of Protestant principles. Happily our Catholic youth have some protection against improper books, in the authority of the Church. Catholic schools, libraries, and publishers' shops, are all under clerical supervision. This protection, it is true, is under present circumstances not anything like so perfect as could be wished. Protestants and Catholics are so mixed in society that it is well nigh impossible to keep objectionable books out of the hands of Catholic youth, let parents do what they will. Almost every Catholic youth of either sex can now read. Books of some kind they must and will have,

good bad or indifferent. Protestant books come easier to hand, particularly light reading sensation tales. Some of these are improving, some innocent, but a great many more, and these the most attractive portion, are dangerous or positively hurtful. Happily it is very hard to make a Catholic an infidel or an Atheist. Defective as his "schooling" and moral character he may often be, but he clings to his faith with a tenacity nothing can destroy. He knows he has a definite religion. He knows in whom he believes. If his faith is to be shaken or destroyed at all, it can only be done in early youth under irreligious or heretical teaching and example. Hence the necessity of all Catholic parents now making some strenuous joint effort with their clergy to keep objectionable books out of their children's hands, and supply them with suitable reading, by establishing reading rooms and libraries for them. Let "the Hibernians" look to this. They have numbers with them, and therefore they have power to do the thing thoroughly. It may be a bold thing to say, but I believe there are thousands on thousands now, in the humbler ranks of life especially, to whom it would have been better had they never learnt to read at all, but had received instruction in their duty to God and man by word of mouth from their parents, or priest, or others. Their power to read, from the kind of literature thrown in their way, has been in moral and religious sense their ruin. Bishop Cowie and his clergy may try as they please to put down Atheism among the Protestant youth of Auckland; they will never succeed. That can only be done by the power and authority of the Catholic Church, which the Protestant youth of Auckland do not recognise. Till they do recognise it they will go on in their errors, trusting to their own wisdom and "the right of private judgment," a right which the Protestant Church teaches them to claim and exercise. The Protestant body is visibly breaking up into three grand sections—one becoming Catholic, another indifferent, and a third Atheists. Unless Mr. Boardman and Bishop Cowie's fears be vain, the Atheistical party may look to be largely recruited from the Protestant youth of Auckland. Their desertion of the Young Men's Christian Association may be their first step on the road to Atheism. Since writing this I see the Young Men's Christian Association is very fairly supported, and it is not likely any improper books will be admitted. But something is wrong plainly.

LAIC.

DEATH OF A '98 VETERAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Nation' writes:—Mr. Andrew Byrne, born and reared at Wicklow Gap, in the county Wexford, died on the 22nd ult., at the fine old age of 95. Being truly Irish, he was one of the first "up" in '98, and shared in the fatigues and dangers of almost every battle and skirmish that took place in that eventful year. One or two of his acts may suffice at present. On one occasion, where the "Boys" fought while they had a shot to fire (as they usually did), he was observed in a most exposed position coolly loading and firing on the enemy after all had fled the field, and as his last shot was fired lifted his gun, shook it defiantly at the foe, and then walked away as quietly as if it was a fair green, and without a scratch, although whole volleys had been fired on him. Being asked why he remained so long exposed to such danger, he replied, "Would you have me retreat in the face of the foe while I had a shot to fire?" At the close of that fearful struggle he came home to seek a little rest. He had scarcely been asleep when he was wakened by the cry of "The Coolakennies are coming." No time to be lost. He arose half dressed, bounded away like a deer down a slope about a quarter of a mile to the Bau river, pursued by the cavalry at half that distance. They fired five volleys on him ere he reached the river, and three more while crossing the opposite brow of Falias, putting seven balls through his clothes. They pursued him three miles further, but he finally evaded them in the woods of Ballyfad and Sheirsheen, three miles from Arklow. Nor was it in his youth alone that gallant and daring outlaw cared for his country. Finding his last hour come, he called for his son and son's children, and said—"James, I have loved and fought for my country—be your father's son and do the same, if need be; and you, my dear children, do as your father and grandfather. God bless you all." There was not a dry eye present save his own, and they seemed to burn with peculiar lustre as he spoke. The rest of his time was spent in mental prayer. He had all his senses perfect to the last, and died,

As calm as the summer sea's wave,
the last of the men of '98 (that I know of). *Requiescat in pace.*

A rumour was recently current to the effect that the numerous donations of £1000 each to various London charities had been traced to Queen Victoria. From a statement now made, however, by the Church paper 'John Bull,' it would appear that the rumour was incorrect. The paper in question states that the actual donor of the large sums referred to was a Mr. Attwood, a bachelor gentleman, who died lately near Cheshunt, about eighty years of age. Upon an examination of Mr. Attwood's books after his decease, it was found that he had given away no less than £375,000 in this manner, £45,000 being disposed of during the last year alone. Notwithstanding his liberality, Mr. Attwood's personal estate amounts to upwards of a million sterling. He appears to have been a man of somewhat lax business habits, as a bank note for £1000 was found lying about his room like a piece of waste paper; and he has, moreover, died intestate. He is said to have amassed his large fortune principally by the manufacture of glass, and to have been connected with the well-known Attwoods of Birmingham.

REASONING OF A DOG.—The Morris 'Jersyman' says:—"A friend of ours in town has a valuable dog who objected to wearing a muzzle, and after much effort he succeeded in releasing himself from the instrument of torture; but evidently reasoning that it might be replaced to his annoyance, he dug a hole in the garden and buried the muzzle safely out of sight."

The Holy Father has created the Marquis Donati di Presaro, a Knight of the order of St. Gregory, in recompense for his services in the cause of charity and religion.

PROTESTANT NUNS.—Some sensation was caused in Rome lately by the appearance of a strange phenomenon for Romans, namely, a lady, apparently a nun, dressed in grey cassock, with a large cross on her breast, like that of the Knights of Malta, who drove about publicly in an open carriage through the Corso, and was seen in one of the boxes in the Parliament. This spectacle of a nun disporting herself in this fashion gave amusement, and no small scandal to the Catholics, who could not imagine to what Religious Order she belonged. The lady turned out to be a Protestant nun—an anomaly in Catholic countries.

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of applicants for shares in the above Company, the issue of forms of applications and all information required, the undersigned will attend in the Temporary Offices of the Company, Temple Chambers, Princes street, besides the usual hours, daily from 6.30—8 p.m.; and Saturday's from 5—7 p.m.

LOUIS BASCH,
Interim Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

CAPITAL £100,000.
First Issue, 5,000 Shares of £10 each.

One shilling to be paid on application, and five shillings per share per month, until £5 per share is paid up; afterwards, the Directors to have power to call a further sum if required, but such further sum not to be called up without giving at least three months' notice, and to be payable in amounts of five shillings per share per month; shareholders to have the right to make pre-payments, and to receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for such sums as may be paid in advance.

Provisional Directors:

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D. Proudfoot, Esq.	D. Ross, Esq.
J. M. Ritchie, Esq.	T. S. Sibbald, Esq.
T. Birch, Esq., J.P.	T. Carroll, Esq.
W. Conyers, Esq.	W. W. Woodland, Esq.
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With power to add to their number.

Bankers:

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Solicitors:

MESSRS. BATHGATE AND BUCHANAN, Temple Chambers.

The advantages of Building Societies are so well known that any comment upon them is unnecessary; but many borrowers from these Societies have found to their cost that these advantages are attended with some objectionable features.

Among these may be noticed—

1. The almost total inflexibility of the rules of a society when once established, and the consequent inability to make alterations that may be required by variations in the rates of interest.
2. The expense attending the paying off a sum borrowed before the term for which it has been borrowed has expired.

It frequently happens that a borrower from a Building Society finds (either from selling his property or from other causes) that it is desirable to pay off the sum he has borrowed, when perhaps only one third of the term for which he has borrowed the money has expired. In such circumstances the unfortunate borrower is disappointed to find that he has to pay interest to the end of the term, and that he is allowed only a comparatively small rebate.

It is therefore proposed to form a company which shall combine all the advantages of a Building Society, without their drawbacks.

But, besides the mere lending of money, the promoters believe that a benefit may be conferred on a large section of the community, and at the same time a fair profit may be obtained for the shareholders by the purchase of sections in suitable localities, and the erection thereon of houses and cottages.

Land in Dunedin and the neighborhood invariably brings very much higher prices when cut into small allotments, and where a number of uniform cottages are built they can be erected at a cheaper rate than an individual house on the same plan.

By adopting this course a highly remunerative business may be done by the company. For example, suppose a piece of ground was acquired, and several houses erected thereon. The ground being subdivided would not fail to command a higher relative price, and there would undoubtedly be a saving in the cost of the erection of the houses. Each house, with its separate plot of ground, might be sold, at a low estimate, at an advance of £25 per cent. on the

actual cost. And if the houses were sold for deferred payments, interest would at once accrue to the company, not merely on the actual capital invested, but also on the amount of the profit, less, of course, the amount of deposit paid by the purchaser, which, however, would be in the hands of the company, and available for use otherwise.

THE OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

1. To make advances by way of mortgage on real estate or leasehold, on such terms as may be agreed on, the borrower to have power, when desirous, to repay such instalments, including both principal and payment.
2. To enable persons to make investments by paying.....per month, which would entitle them to receive £50, or multiples thereof, at the end of.....years. The blanks to be filled up in each case at the time the first monthly payment is made, according to tables prepared for the purpose.
3. To purchase, lease, hold, and re-sell (either for cash or deferred payments) real estate.
4. To erect houses on the lands so bought, and sell the same for cash on deferred payments.
5. To receive money on deposit, and pay interest thereon for such term and at such rate as may be fixed from time to time.
6. To make advances on other approved securities (such as Corporation or Road Board Rates).
7. To afford facilities for the improvement of land.

8. To do all such other things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.
Applications for shares may be made to the undersigned.

LOUIS BASCH, Interim Secretary,
Temple Chambers, Princes-st., Dunedin.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the "Colonial Building and Investment Company" (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—
In accordance with the terms of your prospectus, I hereby apply for Shares in the "Colonial Building and Investment Company," at _____, the sum of _____, being a deposit of one shilling per share on _____ shares, I request you to allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, subject to the conditions contained in the said Prospectus, and to pay the instalments thereon in accordance with the said Prospectus.

I am,
Gentleman,
Signature.....
Name (in full).....
Address.....
Description, or occupation.....
Date.....187

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S.

B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHING DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

I N S P E C T I O N I N V I T E D.

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| Cheap Blankets | Cheap Hosiery | Cheap Boys' Clothing |
| Cheap Flannels | Cheap Silks | Cheap Men's Clothing |
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| Cheap Skirtings | Cheap Tartans | Cheap Hats and Caps |
| Cheap Skirtings | Cheap Tartans | Cheap Ties, Collars, &c |

25 CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTE.—Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

KING STREET BUTCHERY.

J U L I U S B A I N,
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Families waited upon and orders delivered punctually in all parts of the City and Suburbs.

H U G H D E V I N E,
GREAT KING-ST.,
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Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier. Jobbing work in all its branches attended to. Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.
Charges strictly moderate.

J A M E S R U S S E L L,
SADDLER,
(Opposite the Museum),
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

W I L L I A M W Y B E R,
WHOLESALE & FAMILY BUTCHER,
PRINCES STREET CUTTING,
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Shipping Supplied.

MOODIE'S LABOR INSTITUTE.
Rattray-st., Dunedin.
(Formerly of Drummond's Institute, Edinburgh.)

MASTERS and employers will be promptly and suitably supplied with workmen and servants of all kinds free of charge by communicating personally or by letter with
WM. MOODIE, LABOR AGENT.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

BUY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K M'LISKEY, Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.

All work guaranteed.

W I L L I A M M U D G E,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
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(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
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All orders executed in first-class style, with the utmost promptitude. Repairing neatly executed. Charges strictly moderate.

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NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situate within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago. Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling.

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C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K
Engineers, Milwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

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STUART-ST.—(Opposite St. Paul's)—OCTAGO N

Ladies Felt Hats cleaned and re-shaped to the latest fashions.

All orders executed in first-class style
Charges strictly moderate.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

M R. F. T. VAN HEMERT,
M.R.C.S.E., and L.S.A., &c.,

Begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding district that he is about to commence practice as
CONSULTING SURGEON & GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

Having had twenty years' experience in the Colonies, and recently arrived from England, after two years' travel, during which period he visited all the principal Hospitals in Britain and the Continent, and saw all the recent improvements in the Medical and Surgical science. He has taken

Chambers adjoining the National Portrait Gallery
(late 'Daily Times' Office)
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.
Hours of Consultation; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.
Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhanging (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(LATE A. BEVERLY,
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago. Princes st
Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
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N. B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all Work entrusted to his
care will receive his utmost attention.

C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S
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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
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BAKERS,
Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and M'Lean's)
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Shipping Supplied.
Families waited on for orders.
Goods delivered with despatch.
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D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y,
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**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
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P R O P R I E T R I X Miss CANE,
(Late Mrs. Howard),
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Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

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Families waited upon, and Orders delivered
all over the City.

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J O H N D R U M M ' S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Phillip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted
daily.

S U S S E X H O T E L,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS OLIVER wishes to intimate to
his Country Friends that he has made exten-
sive additions to the above Hotel, and is now
in a position to offer First-class accommodation
to Travellers and others favoring him with a call.
Alcock's prize Billiard Table under the
management of James Clarke, ex-champion of
the Colonies.

S C O T T A N D S M I T H,

**PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,**
No. 5, PRINCES STREET.
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co).
SCOTT AND SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.
(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).

N E W C A S T L E, Kaitangata, Green Island
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over
the Flat.
Orders left at Brickworks will be punctu-
ally attended to.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
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OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.
GEORGE STREET,
(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

T H O S. H A L L wishes to inform the inhabi-
tants of Dunedin that he has opened
the above shop. All goods are of the very
best description and will be sold at the lowest
prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.
T H O S. H A L L, P R O P R I E T O R.

C Y R U S D A V I E S,

GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,
Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.
**S T. A N D R E W S T R E E T,
DUNEDIN.**

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GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
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All goods kept are of the best quality and
sold at the lowest prices.

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(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

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PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.
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H. Q U I G L E Y & S O N S,

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QUEEN-ST., WHARF,
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All kinds of Casks bought and sold. Orders
promptly attended to.

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Orders punctually attended to and deliv-
ered all over the City. Prices strictly
moderate.

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NOTICE.
C. SAMSON, Abbotsford Colliery.—Best
Green Island Coal.

Apply at the Little Office, Rattray street,
opposite Railway Station.

Rate of Prices—On hills (delivered) 20s per ton.
" " On flats " 18s "
Small Coal— On hills " 16s "
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All orders sent in from Kensington, supplied
at the above rates. Punctuality and despatch
attended to. N.B.—Terms cash.

N.B.—All outside Toll-bar 1s additional.

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ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island, Coal
and Firewood delivered all over the City and
Suburbs at current rates.

Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. W O O D S,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.
Building in all its branches, Carefully Exe-
cuted. Jobbing work attended to.

**C H A R G E S S T R I C T L Y M O D E R A T E. E S T I M A T E S
G I V E N.**

WANTED KNOWN, Pushing the Trade

LEAR'S Colonial made
Russian Calf Boots ... 0 18 6
Tasmanian Kangaroo " ... 0 18 6
South Sea Porpoise " ... 0 18 6
Victorian Wallabi " ... 0 18 6
French Kid " ... 0 18 6

LEAR'S BOOT STORE
(Next Craig and Gillies),
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.
AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

S T. M A R Y ' S Boarding and Day Schools,
conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.
The Convent buildings and extensive
grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the
most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.
The course of instruction comprises a good
English education in all its branches; also,
French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.
Further particulars on application to the
Lady Superiores.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
**DO NOT PURCHASE IMPORTED
SWEETS.**

P R O F E S S O R B L A C K reports upon 14 samples
of imported sweets, purchased by Mr. Lumb
from various confectioners in Dunedin for
analysis, and of which the following is a
resumé:—

**14 SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS CON-
FECTIONERS IN DUNEDIN.**

Nos. 419 to 432 Sweets are all objectionable,
owing to the large quantity of Sulphate of
Lime (Plaster of Paris), or other earthy matter,
they contain. The coloring matter is also
objectionable, being partly Prussian Blue. I
consider those far inferior to those of local
manufacture which I have analysed.

P r o f e s s o r B L A C K again reports upon
23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB
from the Manufactory of
M E S S R S. R. H U D S O N A N D C O.,

as follows:
Nos. 395 to 378, Samples of various kinds
of sweets, biscuits, &c., the sweets do not con-
tain Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of Lime, Starch,
Flour, or any objectionable coloring matter,
or any deleterious ingredients. The absence
of Plaster of Paris, or any objectionable color-
ing matter, recommends these sweets strongly.
They are, in my opinion, a very superior
article.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c., &c., contain no ingredi-
ent deleterious to health. They are all
skillfully manufactured, well fired, and should
take a good position in the market.

**EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.**

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.

R. HUDSON AND CO.
Our present extensive premises, combined
with very superior Plant, enables us to offer
advantages beyond any other hours in New
Zealand.

P E T E R C A I R N S

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets.

All Orders entrusted to my care are executed
in first-class style.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T C O A L D E P O T.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Timber delivered all over the City and
Suburbs.

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... P R O P R I E T O R.

SOUTH DUNEDIN COAL YARD,
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Firewood, delivered all over the City
Firewood cut to any length.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

Orders left at Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton's
Sawmills, Cumberland street, will be punctu-
ally attended

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

The Investors' Shares in this Society are the following:—
Terminating Shares of the ultimate value of Fifty Pounds each which are realised after seventy-five monthly payments of Ten Shillings each. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after the first year, upon giving one month's notice. No withdrawal fee is charged.

Permanent Shares of Fifty Pounds each, payable in one sum, are also issued. On these Shares Half-yearly Dividends are paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, together with Annual Bonus out of Surplus Profits.

Deferred Paid-up Shares, to be realised at the end of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the Shareholder. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with compound interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on giving three months' notice.

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable terms repayable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, commencing immediately; or the repayment instalments may be deferred for one, two, or three years. To facilitate building operations, the Society will make payment of advances during the progress of buildings.

The Society also receives deposits, secured by the Society's Debentures, pursuant to the Building and Land Societies Act, at current rates of interest.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, Advances &c., and all other information, may be obtained from
M. W. HAWKINS, SECRETARY,
Princes street, Dunedin.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DURING the Erection of the Company's New Offices on their present site, the business will be carried on in the premises of Mr Rose, clothier, on the opposite side of Princes street.
CHAS. REID,
Manager.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, COPPERPLATE LITHOGRAPHIC, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing. Arrangements for publishing entered into with Authors; encouragement will be given to Young Men's Associations wishing to publish Sermons or issue Periodicals

Agents for V. and G. Figgins, Typefounders, and Importers of Inks and Printing Materials.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. O. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Leen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE,
Maclaggan street.

JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.

JOHN WALLS.

SPECTACLES.

A. H. ROSS AND CO.,

OPTICIANS, &c., PRINCES STREET.

Have on hand a Large Assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, mounted in gold, tortoise-shell, and steel.

The pebbles or glasses with which the above are fitted have all been carefully tested by Mr Ross, who was for many years sole Optician to the Eye Infirmary, Sunderland, England.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN

DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI

DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH and CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds £4,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,000

All kinds of Fire Insurance at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

HENDERSON, LAW, & CO. Agents.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!!!

J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER

(Late of Stuart street),
Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialties—Cabinet, and large sizes. See the cases, and at address.

Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat

G. R. DAVIE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

OPPOSITE YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairs neatly executed.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON

GEORGE STREET.

M. TAYLOR,

From Truefit's, Bond-street, London, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dunedin that he is prepared to Cut and Dress Hair in the latest London and Paris fashions!

JUST RECEIVED,

Spanish Combs, Plaits, Coils, Frisettes of every description, plaited and coil Chignons.

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

D. R. M. D. MURPHY

SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Has commenced practice in Dunedin. Temporary residence, Knoll House, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

Hours of attendance: 10 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

TO WILLIAM PARKER, STREET Esq.,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.

I, MICHAEL DOMINIC MURPHY, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Licentiate in Midwifery, Glasgow; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London; Licentiate in Midwifery of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; Member of the British Medical Association; formerly Resident Stevens' Hospital and School of Medicine, Dublin; Medical Officer of the Ennagh Dispensary District, Cahirciveen Union; Queen's University; and Peter's street School of Medicine, Dublin, &c., &c., now residing in Dunedin, do hereby Give Notice that I intend to apply to you, on 2nd April, 1875, to have my name placed on the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony of New Zealand; and I have deposited my Diplomas along with this, in your Office, for public inspection, in terms of the Medical Practitioners Act, 1869.

JAMES KENNEDY

BOOTMAKER, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, Dunedin,

Begs to inform the Public that all orders intrusted to him are executed in first-class style. Perfect fits guaranteed.

Great reduction in prices.

BASKETS! BASKETS

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).

M. W. HAWKINS

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-street, Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of financial business; to negotiate Loans on freehold or leasehold properties repayable by instalments if required; to make Advances on mercantile pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act as Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES STREET,

Dunedin.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Lo rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children protected from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a

REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS to any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

THOMSON & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E E V E S & C O .
Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters Aerated, and Mineral Waters, And

I M P O R T E R S O F
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command their universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE**

IN CASES, HEDS., & QR-CASKS:—

- Ginger Wine
- Ginger Brandy
- Raspberry Vinegar
- Orange Bitters
- Duke's Tonic Bitters
- Lemon Syrup
- Quinine Champagne Bitters
- Peppermint Cordial
- Clove Cordial
- Tonic Orange Wine
- Curacos
- Maraschino, &c., &c.

All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES** **MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

G E O R G E Y O U N G

V.  R.

J E W E L L E R

TO

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GUSSON, K.G.C.M.**

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

M. & J. M E E N A N ,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.



MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and a **LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Fustules, Bolls, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO.

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from **MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION**

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

- Rheumatism,
- Rheumatic Gout,
- Sciatica,
- Tic Douloureux,
- Neuralgia,
- Lumbago,
- Strains and Sprains

Or pain of any sort from the above affections none of which have been so successful and effectual as

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

As certified by the Certificates published in the 'Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

PRICE, 7s 6d per bottle, which is sufficient to cure in all cases.

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,
Hope street,
Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
Stafford street, Dunedin.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to miners, or to those living in



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 583, Oxford street, London.

* * * Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.



FUNERAL REFORM.
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
 COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.
 The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** or **HUMBLE**, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by
WALTER G. GEDDES.
 Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with **SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS**, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.
 Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

M. MARSHALL
 Importer of—
 Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
 Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
 Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS MCGRATH - Proprietor.

NOTICE.
NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
 Can only be had at **V. ALMAO & CO'S.** Prince-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.
 All Hats made to order of the best material.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
 Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
 Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.
 The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea on the most favourable terms.
 Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID
 Manager.

[A CARD.]
NORMANBY HOUSE,
 CORNER OF CLUB RESERVE;
 PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
 Terms strictly moderate.
MRS. ENGLISH,
 Proprietress.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
 DUNEDIN:
 General dealer in Books, Pictures, &c. Furniture bought, sold, or exchanged,
 Terms strictly moderate.
F. JOHNSTON:

KENSINGTON HOTEL
 DUNEDIN,
TIMOTHY HAYES, ... PROPRIETOR.
 In the above comfortable and old-established hotel, travellers and others will find every comfort and convenience. Wines, Spirits, and Beers of Choicest brands.
TIMOTHY HAYES.

JAMES COUSTON:
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER, &c.,
 WALKER-STREET,
 Orders punctually attended to.

ALBION HOTEL,
 MacLaggan street, Dunedin.
 First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

COBB AND CO'S
 Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
J. CHARLIN AND Co.,.....Proprietors.
 Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
 All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
 Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,
 Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

ESTABLISHED 1848.
ANDREW MERCER,
 Family Grocer,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
 Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

P. O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cleanly and good accommodation to boarders and travellers on reasonable terms.

P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock, but requests friends to judge for themselves.

JAMES MURPHY
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order. Perfect fits guaranteed, and charges strictly moderate.

HARP OF ERIN BOARDING HOUSE,
 HORN STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite Imperial Hotel.)
 Good accommodation for Boarders. Visitors will find the above House second to none in Dunedin, while the scale of Charges will be strictly Moderate.
MICHAEL BUTLER,
 PROPRIETOR.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
 THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN
 or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.**

Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

JOHN GOLLAIR,
 BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

J. A. MACELO,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Begs to announce to the Catholic Public, that he has always on hand a large assortment of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Prayer Books Douay Bibles
 Irish National Books Christian Brothers' School Books
 Crucifixes Statues
 Holy Water Fonts Medals
 Rosary Beads Sculptures
 Pictures (Religious and Secular)
 Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety
 AGENT FOR THE—

Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.
 A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY** always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
 Subscription 2s per Month.
 Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET:**

CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MONICA HOUSE, WORCESTER STREET,
 (Near Latimer Square.)
CHRISTCHURCH.
CONDUCTED
 BY THE
MISSES DONNELLY.

THE Course of Instruction comprises a thorough English Education in all its branches, plain and fancy Needlework, for

FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
 French, German, Drawing, Painting (Music-Classic), Singing, and Dancing are extra.

The house is pleasantly situated, and every care will be taken to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the pupils. Particular attention is paid to the religious instruction.

Good references are required.

[A CARD.]
G. S. DUNCAN
CIVIL ENGINEER,
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

F. BEISSERL,
 (By Appointment)
HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER
 To H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and his Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.B.
PRINCES STREET.
BEISSEL'S CANTHARIDES FLUID,
 The only article in the whole world capable of **REPRODUCING HAIR.**

EUROPEAN HOTEL
George street.

MESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL, having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S**KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosperous mining district will find the above house replete with every comfort. The Proprietor has spared no expense to make the Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEVILS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

Provisions, Drapery, &c., at Dunedin prices.

GOODGER'S**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

Strangers will find a first-class residence at the above establishment. The larder is stocked with the choicest viands, and the liquors sold by Host Goodger are of the purest quality.

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REANY,**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,**

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free, One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

JOHN O'BRIEN begs to inform his friends and the Public that it is still his care to maintain the high reputation of this comfortable Hotel.

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

In the above old-established Hotel travellers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.
JOHN COGAN.

I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)**CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.**

Dunedin.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH,

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort and Oivility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

WELCOME HOTEL-

MACE TOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSRS RESTA BROTHERS beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.
Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU,

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

THOS. H. WOODCOCK,
Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,
Temporary Office,

(Opposite Grange street),

HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Wesleyan.'
Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good References.

SHIP INN HOTEL
KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.
J. O'BRIEN respectfully begs to apprise taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables, both of which he intends to thoroughly renovate and keep under his own supervision. He anticipates establishing for the above Hotel a name hitherto unknown to it.

Having just completed new and extensive additions to the house, the proprietor can with confidence say that it is equalled by no hotel on the road. The accommodation for families is first-class.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES

Will be the motto aimed at.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.

Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises,
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

PATRICK FAGAN begs to inform the public who may favor him with a visit, that they can rely on comfortable and quiet accommodation. Country visitors will meet with first-class quarters.

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN,
PROPRIETOR.

MRS. FORSTER,
GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel),

Begs to intimate to her Friends and Country Visitors that she is now in a position to give First-class Accommodation to Boarders at reasonable prices.

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.

GRANGE HOTEL,
HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

G. BUNBURY, Proprietor, begs to inform the public that his Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines are second to none in the market.

Ales and Porters, &c., of the best brands:

C. BUNBURY.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' CO., and other firms of established reputation while the extent of their own business transactions enables them to give their customers the advantage of a large and varied stock of the very best quality and most recent manufacture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.